The New-York Times.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES

No Decided Change in the Symptoms of the Disease.

The Suffocative Paroxysms Not Yet Dissipated.

Extraordinary Vitality of the Patient Under the Fever.

Some Hope Given by the Attendant Physicians.

A Restless Night and Sleepless Afternoon.

Continued Exertions by Princess Alexandra.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCE.

Danger from Suffocation Yet Existing—Wonderful Vitality of the Patient.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 13—6 A. M.—Despite previous anticipations, His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES survived the night.

The latest intelligence from Sandringham is not, however, very encouraging, as the danger arising from the suffocative paroxysms has not yet passed away. The difficulty in breathing has, however, been averted from time to time.

The night has been anxious and restless, but the Prince shows a wonderful vital power, and the circulation does not fail.

A Slight Improvement Yesterday Afternoon—General Condition Unchanged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 12—5 P. M.—His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES has passed a somewhat restless afternoon. The general condition of the patient is reported by the attending physicians as remaining unchanged.

The suspense among all classes of society is naturally intense, and business matters continue at a stand-still.

A feeling of genuine sorrow is apparent on every face, and the sympathy of the nation is with the royal family.

First Bulletin—Constant Delirium—No Signs of Improvement.

LONDON, Dec. 12—2 P. M.—The Prince of WALES is still living. The official bulletins published today are as follows:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 12—8 A. M.—The Prince of WALES had a very restless night. His delirium was constant. There are no signs of improvement.

Signed by Sir WILLIAM JENNER and all the physicians.

Second Bulletin—The Prince Restless all Morning.

LONDON, Dec. 12—2 P. M.—The following bulletin has been issued concerning the condition of the Prince:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 12—Noon.—The Prince has been restless all the morning. His condition is unaltered.

Signed by the physicians of His Royal Highness.

A Royal Yacht Sent for the German Princess Imperial.

LONDON, Dec. 12—2½ P. M.—The Royal steam-yacht *Victoria & Albert*, has been dispatched to bring the Princess VICTORIA, wife of the German Prince Imperial, to England.

Favorable Rumors—Nothing Definite Ascertained.

LONDON, Dec. 12—5 P. M.—There are rumors that incidents have occurred at Sandringham which indicates a more favorable condition of affairs. Nothing definite has yet been given to the public, and the report is given with caution.

Third Bulletin—The Patient Easier—Symptoms Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 12—6 P. M.—The latest bulletin has just appeared. As the worst has been expected all day, this statement, although very guarded, tends to revive hope. It reads as follows:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 12—5 P. M.—The Prince has been somewhat less restless this afternoon. His general condition is unchanged.

Signed by Sir WILLIAM JENNER and the other attendant physicians.

A Gleam of Hope—Favorable Indications Reported.

LONDON, Dec. 12—7 P. M.—Private and unofficial advices from Sandringham and Windsor, received by the Central Press News Agency, hold out some slight hope of a favorable turn in the Prince's disease.

The patient's voice remains strong, a proof that nature is not completely exhausted.

The preparations which were making against an unfavorable result are relaxing.

The telegrams sent from Sandringham to Windsor are more reassuring, and the hopes of the royal household at the Castle have been raised this afternoon by a private dispatch from Col. PONSONBY.

Her Majesty the Queen remains at Sandringham.

The Princess ALEXANDRA is almost constantly by the bedside of her husband. When she is compelled to retire for rest her place is supplied by the Princess ALICE.

A Non-conformist Educational Conference, which was to have been held at Manchester, has been postponed on account of the illness of the Prince of WALES.

Fourth Bulletin—An Unquiet Evening—No Increase in the Prostration.

LONDON, Dec. 12—11 P. M.—The following bulletin, issued by the Prince of WALES' physicians, has just been received:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 12—10 P. M.—The Prince has passed an unquiet evening, but the prostration does not increase.

The Feeling in Canada—Intense Excitement and Sympathy.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 12.—The excitement regarding the Prince of WALES is intense. The papers are issuing extras every half hour.

No public demonstration will be made on the arrival of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, who is expected here on Thursday. He will be received privately by the Corporation Committee.

A Last Hope—The Patient Takes Nourishment and Has a Lucid Interval.

LONDON, Dec. 13—3 A. M.—An official dispatch from Sandringham this morning says the condition of the Prince of WALES is without alteration.

The Prince takes food and stimulants and has been twice lucid at intervals, but sleep is badly wanted. His condition is however, somewhat more hopeful.

At a meeting of Welshmen last night, a vote was passed expressive of condolence with the Queen and the Princess ALEXANDRA. All festivities are postponed.

A cable telegram announcing that prayers have been offered in America for the recovery of the Prince is well received by the English Press.

Parliament meets on the 23d of January.

LARGE FIRE IN HONESDALE.

Destruction of Several Buildings—Rapid Spread of the Flames—Aggregate Loss $50,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONESDALE, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1871.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the cellar of HARTLEY & ROGERS' hardware store on Front-street. When discovered the flames had gained such headway that they were beyond control of the firemen. They spread rapidly, up and down the street. The large provision store of W. B. HOLMES & Co. on the north was soon enveloped in flames, which also were communicated to the cigar-store of JACOB MILLER, the boot and shoe store of C. M. SCOTT, and the drug-store of Dr. R. W. BRADY, on the south. They were all burned to the ground. HARTLEY & ROGERS' loss was total. W. B. HOLMES & CO. succeeded in saving a portion of their goods, as did SCOTT and Dr. BRADY. Mr. ROGERS, of the hardware firm, lived in the store building, and lost nearly all his household goods. ED. HARDENBERGH, conductor on the Erie Railway, and GEO. N. CARTRIGHT, express messenger, occupied rooms with their families over the drug-store, and lost considerable. HARTLEY & ROGERS' loss will not fall short of $12,000; HOLMES & CO'S. loss is $6,000; Dr. BRADY'S $6,000; and C. M. SCOTT'S, $3,000. HOLMES & Co. owned the building occupied by their store and by that of HARTLEY & ROGERS. The drug-store and shoe-store were both in Dr. BRADY'S building. HOLMES' building was a new three-story brick.

At one time during the progress of the fire, the large wholesale boot and shoe manufactory and store of DURLAND & TORREY, adjoining HOLMES' burning building, was in great danger, and was saved only by the superhuman efforts of the citizens. If this had caught fire, nothing could have saved the whole main business part of the place, as several frame buildings, leading to Liberty Hall, adjoined DURLAND & TORREY'S.

The offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, opposite the burning buildings, were constantly in danger from falling sparks, but were not damaged. This is the second disastrous conflagration that has visited this place this year. By the previous one, a block of the finest stores in Northern Pennsylvania was destroyed, and had just been replaced by a new building when this second fire swept away another important business centre. Last Thursday the buildings just burned narrowly escaped a fire by it being discovered in time to prevent further progress. The total loss by this fire will not fall below $50,000. Partially covered by insurance.

THE MUSCOVITE PRINCE.

Alexis Visits the Boston Public Schools—He Asks for Statistics, Reports, and Rules and Regulations—His Future Movements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The formal official entertainment of the Grand Duke practically ended with the concert of Sunday night, though as long as he remains here he will be the guest of the city, and now he is looking about town and seeking enjoyment pretty much as he pleases. Today, with his suite, he has been visiting some of the public schools. At the Girls' High and Normal School he received special attention, but instead of acknowledging it himself he commanded Mr. W. F. MACHIN, the Russian Councilor of State, to make a speech to the bright-eyed, pretty girls about them, after making one of his courtly bows. Mr. MACHIN'S speech was in effect this:

That His Imperial Highness had requested him to express his gratification at what he had witnessed in the public schools of Boston. He had observed that in nearly all the departments the instruction was given by lady teachers, and upon them devolved an important mission in educating the youth to perform their duties as citizens in the future of the country. But with such teachers as they had seen he was convinced that the future of the United States was in safe hands.

This graceful effort was received with applause. The special attention, it might be well to state, was an improvised concert, which the Duke seemed to like—in fact said he did, with emphasis—as thoroughly as that in which these lovely girls were conspicuous participants in the Music Hall on Saturday evening.

The return banquet yesterday evening by the Duke and suite to the gentlemen who were prominent as entertainers on Saturday evening, was more elegant if anything than that which prompted it. A small basket of the rarest exotics was placed in front of each plate, and in the centre of the table tube-roses and other flowers were arranged in the form of a star, while midway between the centre and ends of the table were placed pitchers of Bohemian glass, surrounded by the choicest blossoms that could be obtained. The menu was served in services of porcelain, silver and gold. Candelabra were placed in front of each of the large mirrors, the light of which, being reflected, produced a most beautiful effect. The bill of fare was printed on silk, and embellished with a wreath of flowers and the Russian coat of arms. The dinner was served in Russian style, one dish at a time, and the company, which sat down at 5½ o'clock, retired at 8, when coffee and liquors were served in an adjoining parlor. About twenty gentlemen comprised the company, and it included Gov. CLAFLIN, President ELIOT of Harvard University, Prof. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, Prof. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Admiral STEEDMAN and Capt. G. V. FOX. Mayor GASTON was invited, but unable to be present, on account of his engagements incident to his re-election. The Duke made a speech, and so did each of his guests; and when the banquet closed he presented each with his autograph.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Elections in the Various Assembly Districts Last Evening—The Police Assisting the Tammany Republicans in Preventing an Election in the Third District.

The regular Republican primary elections were held in the various Assembly Districts last evening, with one exception, with the result given below. In the Third District the inspectors, Messrs. JOHN H. FANNING and JAMES FLEMMING, commenced taking the votes at 7 o'clock. Everything proceeded quietly for nearly three-quarters of an hour, when the Police took possession of the polling-place, and decreed that the Tammany Republicans, who had formed in a line seperate from the regular Republicans, should alone be permitted to approach the ballot-box. The inspectors thereupon adjourned the election.

In the Fourth District the Tammany Republicans resorted to the same tactics, and the Police were called in and cleared the room.

First District—President, HENRY V. CRAWFORD; Delegates to Central Committee, Michael W. Burns, Wm. H. Baker, George Dunstrop, John Robinson and John Conners.

Second District—President, DENNIS SHEA; Central Committee, Morris Friedsam, Henry G. Leask and Pierre C. Van Wyck.

Third District—No election.

Fourth District—President, E. S. NEWINS; Central Committee, Thoms B. Bills, Daniel Quinn, Cyrus Allen, John J. Denavan, Francis Burns.

Fifth District—President, J. WINTERBOTTOM; Central Committee, A. Lent, A. A. Marks, C. C. Wilson, T. D. Duplessus, Dr. S. G. Cook, B. A. Mayereau, Wm. A. Vanderhoff, J. J. Jones.

Sixth District—President, HENRY THEOBALD; Central Committee, Daniel F. Crowley, Charles Daley, Frederick Singer, James Lumsden, Robt. Carson, Daniel C. Durand.

Seventh District—President, GEORGE W. CLARKE; Central Committee, John D. Lawson, George W Freed, B. T. Morgan, Francis F. Resch, Andrew J. Campbell, James A. Richmond, Edward Buss, Jacob H. Gumble, Henry C. Overin, George Morgan.

Eighth District—President, JOHN B. SMITH; Central Committee, Solon B. Smith, Samuel Cool, Chas. W. Verry, John E. Lenthier, Samuel A. Roberts, Mathew Davis, Samuel Engel, Edward A. Grace, Carl Seliman, John J. O'Brien.

Ninth District—President, GEORGE F. MERRILL; Central Committee, James W. Farr, Richard M. Collard, William H. Mosman, Jesse Travis, Samuel Galbraith, Nathaniel Appleton, George B. Deane, Norman Stratton, William Drummond, P. J. Holzberber, George E. Kasmire, Samuel B. Lake, Gilbert Jackson.

Tenth District—President, JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr.; Central Committee, H. H. Haight, Charles McDougal, Peter Leicht, E. H. Oakley, Wm. Balser, M. D., John V. Meyer, Benjamin Clapp, Andrew Stemmuller.

Twelfth District—President, JAMES H. TAYLOR. Central Committee, C. H. Southworth, George W. Coffin, Henry E. Crampton, Frederick W. Hahn, Charles H. Clark.

Thirteenth District—President, CHARLES BLACKIE; Central Committee, Chas. S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, S. B. H. Vance, John A. Meek, J. D. McLean, Andrew H. Gilmore, Joseph McFarland, Wm. H. Albertson, Philip Jordan, Hartwig Gercke.

Fourteenth District—President, ROBERT B. BOYD; Central Committee, Joseph C. Pinckney, Marshall B. Blake, Hiram Merritt, Nicholas R. Connor, John Baier.

Fifteenth District—President, HENRY D. LAPAUGH; Central Committee, Henry D. Lapaugh, Charles J. Farley, William P. Sampson, John J. Pollok, Alexander Wilder, Frederick Killian, Robert S. Newton, Samuel Hamilton.

Sixteenth District—President, ISAAC H. BAILEY; Central Committee, William Laimbeer, Frank E. Howe, M. Cregan, Erasmus Sterling, G. Joseph Ruch, A. Hance, Wm. M. Heagerty, Elias Disney.

Seventeenth District—President, Col. JOEL W. MASON; Central Committee, John R. Russell, Edward O. Jenkins, Benj. K. Phelps, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Thomas Boerner, Charles A. Flammer, George P. Finley, Alex. R. Martin, P. Harwood Vernon, August Wasserscheid.

Eighteenth District—President, ALBON P. MAN; Central Committee, Thomas Murphy, Horace M. Ruggles, D. D. T. Marshall, Edmund Stephenson, George W. Lyon, O. P. C. Billings, A. M. C. Smith, Jr., Bernard Biglin.

Nineteenth District—President, DAVID CLARKE; Central Committee, Thomas Hajen, Richard H. Greene Alexander Martin.

Twentieth District—President, WILLIAM S. OPDYKE; Central Committee, George Opdyke, James Owen, Louis Naumann, Abram Wakeman, William A. Darling, Walter S. Pinckney, Thomas Freeborn, Ashabel P. Fitch, Nathan J. Newitter.

Twenty-first District—President, WILLIAM HAW, Jr.; Central Committee, Wm. F. Herndon, Otis T. Hall, James R. Watson, Joseph McDonald, Simon Seward, David E. Eagan, Peter C. Bensel, James M. Thompson, David Barcley, John S. Eagleson.

ANOTHER BANK RUINED.

Suspension of the Ocean National Bank—A Receiver in Charge—Tweed's Connection With the Institution.

The Ocean National Bank suspended yesterday, and passed into the hands of a receiver. The first intimation that the unsound condition of the bank had been discovered was derived from the Clearing-house Committee, which met on Monday, and issued a circular setting forth that it had been suspended. This intelligence did not become generally known until yesterday, and accompanying it was the report that Mr. THEODORE M. DAVIS, of the firm of DAVIS & EDSALL, attorneys, of Wall-street, had been placed in charge of the bank as receiver by Mr. HULBARD, Controller of the Currency. The news affected the market very slightly. There was some sorrow expressed, however, at its misfortune, owing to the long number of years it has been in existence, and the good reputation which it enjoyed before TWEED thrust himself into it as a director, an event which has, it is thought, led to its being overtaken by the fate of the Bowling-green and Guardian Savings Banks. When the clutch of the Ring fell upon its management it began to lose the confidence of its best creditors, and, in the light of recent occurrences, the fact that TWEED was or had been a director greatly helped to accelerate its downfall.

The following call was issued about noon yesterday:

The Ocean Bank having been suspended from the Clearing-house by the joint action of the Clearing-house Committee and the Committee on Suspension, you are particularly requested to attend a meeting of the Association at the Merchants' National Bank this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 P. M. C. P. LEVERICH, Chairman Clearing-house Committee.

In obedience to the call a large number of representatives of the associated banks met and fully indorsed the action of the Clearing-house Committee. Mr. L. D. VERMILYEA presided at the meeting. The proceedings were conducted in private. Enough was ascertained, however, to show that the bank could not maintain its proper footing because of certain transactions in which it was involved. Rumors were rife that some ugly facts had been brought out in relation to the connection of Mr. CALLENDER, the National Bank Examiner, with the bank, and a story was prevalent that that official had obtained $75,000 from the bank on memorandum checks which were claimed as a portion of the legal reserve. It was thought that if such proves to be the fact the checks will be immediately redeemed, and no loss will result to the bank creditors on that account.

Mr. DAVIS, the receiver, is of opinion that the bank will be able to pay in full. He says that the causes of the bank's suspension date from the time it was so heavily robbed in June, 1869. Since its removal to the new building, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, the amount of deposits has gradually increased, but after the Chicago fire it became very much cramped for money, which the officers could not obtain when most they needed it. There were contradictory reports about Mr. TWEED's connection with the bank, some saying that he resigned as director several years ago, and others that he did not retire until within a few weeks. Mr. DAVIS expects to be prepared to make a statement of the affairs of the bank today.

In last Saturday's bank statement the averages of the bank were reported as follows:

Loans	$2,659,400
Specie	105,000
Legal tenders	332,000
Deposits	1,462,100
Circulation	792,300

This shows 10-44 per cent. less than the required legal reserve of twenty-five per cent. Mr. C. S. STEVENSOSON is the President of the bank.

Another Fight in Reddy the Blacksmith's Saloon.

An affray occurred yesterday morning in the liquor-den of the notorious Reddy the Blacksmith, in Broadway, near Houston-street. During the mêlée, EUGENE VALENTINE, who lives at the Revere House, was pounced upon by some savage, who bit him on the nose, right ear and upper lip. Nobody was arrested.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Vice-President Colfax and the Subject of Renomination.

Apportionment of Representation—Rumored Resignation of Attorney-General Akerman—Investigation the Order of the Day—Commissioner Douglass Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Since Vice-President COLFAX has returned here he has been solicited by many prominent men in the Republican Party to withdraw his refusal to be considered a candidate for the renomination. To all these he has returned the same answer as heretofore—declining to change his purpose. But he has been asked whether, in case he is nominated in spite of his declination, he will thrust the nomination back upon the party that offers it. To this he said that such a contingency would bring with it considerations to which he would give all proper weight when it arrived; that to throw back a nomination in that way would be a hard, perhaps an ungrateful thing to do; but he could not say or do anything which would authorize his friends to present his name, or to labor for his nomination. It is proper to say this much on this subject, without Mr. COLFAX's knowledge, because [illegible] statements are in circulation.

APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment debate in the House got still deeper into the intricacies of the question today, and Mr. COX let fly one of his scintillating efforts, in which he revealed to the astonished comprehension of some of the members the effect of the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment upon the representation of those States which disfranchise any portion of their male citizens for any cause save crime. A letter from Mr. DELANO, giving the statistics of the census on this head, was read, which warns members from placing too much reliance upon them, as in the very nature of things they are a class of facts very difficult to arrive at. But Mr. COX's calculations showed how seriously they would affect [illegible] of the States by withdrawing from the basis of representation a sufficiently large fraction of people to cause the loss of a representative. The Census Office has again brought to light a fact which members had apparently forgotten, and having taken the census according to law and the Constitution, it naturally affords a good basis for the calculation of even members of Congress. Mr. COX improved it today.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

The streets are full of the rumor to-night that Attorney-General AKERMAN today tendered his resignation, and that the President will tomorrow appoint his successor. However probable such an event may be, and it is very likely to take place shortly, it is strictly true at this writing to say that the resignation has not yet been received. The President will have no lack of help to fill the position. The Southern Republicans are to-night urging the selection of HORACE MAYNARD. Solicitor-Gen. BRISTOW'S appointment would rejoice a great many people, and would be also in the true interests of civil service reform. Ex-Senator WILLIAMS is supposed to be the gentleman decided upon in the President's mind, but it won't do to predict in such cases.

THE SOLDIERS AT CHICAGO.

A representative from Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, is in the City endeavoring to secure an order removing the Government troops from Chicago. He says Gov. PALMER is especially desirous of this, and that if it is not done he will fulminate another proclamation.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MORTON moved to have his resolution, fixing the third Monday of May as the time of the final adjournment of the present session of Congress, taken up today. A good deal of curiosity was excited to know how a proposition of this character coming in before the holiday recess would appeal to the judgment or feelings of different Senators. The merits of the question are hardly debatable, on a simple motion to take up the matter, the vote was taken without much discussion, Mr. SUMNER giving notice in advance that he would move a proviso that Congress should not adjourn till a supplemental Civil Rights bill had been passed. The Democrats all voted to take up the resolution and but nine votes were opposed. Immediately it was before the Senate Mr. SUMNER carried his threat into execution, and Mr. SCHURZ moved still further to include in the proviso bills to reduce the tariff, internal taxation, and to reform the Civil Service. The resolution, thus loaded down, it was clear, would lead to interminable discussion and Mr. TRUMBULL thought the Senate would be glad to be rid of the whole affair. So he moved to lay the resolution on the table, stating that he did so for the purpose, if such disposition was made of it, of moving further to take up the bill for the removal of disabilities. But the Senate seemed favorable to Mr. MORTON's resolution, and refused to lay it on the table by 31 to 22. Mr. WILSON moved to postpone it for the bill to pay certain Massachusetts men some money that they claim was wrongfully withheld from them by Government officers misconstruing the Eight-hour law, but before the bill got before the Senate the morning hour expired, and on motion of Mr. CAMERON an Executive session was immediately ordered.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE CASE.

There was a caucus of the Republican Senators after the adjournment, which resulted in little except talk, the subject being the revival of the Retrenchment Committee. The spirit of the Senate yesterday, when the resolution to revive this Committee came before the Senate, was such as to convince many Republicans that an attempt to harmonize conflicting views was advisable rather than that the power to determine a question on which they were divided should fall into Democratic hands. The caucus today was for that purpose. In the opinion of many Senators the object and effect of raising this Committee is to gather a mass of testimony from defunct public functionaries, great and small, as to their personal grievances, the views of disappointed politicians, &c., which will be used in making war upon the Administration without any practical results in the way of reform. No agreement was reached today, but the action of the House in ordering investigations on the resolution of Mr. DAWES may put the whole question in a new light, for it is considered improbable that the House would, after its action today, join in the revival of a committee to cover again the same ground.

SUMNER'S HOBBY.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia. This he would secure by striking out the word "white" from all the laws so as to give colored scholars access to white schools. This question of mixed schools has been often before Congress and as often decided against, on the ground that it would destroy the efficiency of school systems for both colors. The negroes are opposed to it because they prefer their own schools and a pro rata share of the school money. There is no evidence that the disposition of Congress has changed in this respect from last Winter.

SWEEPING INVESTIGATION.

Retrenchment, reform and investigation are now the prevailing cries, and the necessary steps to make them realities, instead of empty sounds, are being taken by the House, which today supplemented Mr. LYNCH'S Treasury investigation resolution, which was adopted yesterday by passing another introduced by Mr. DAWES, providing for a thorough investigation of the affairs of the State Post-office, War, Navy and Interior Departments. This is the most comprehensive and sweeping attempt into an examination of the details of the operations of all the Executive Departments since the organization of the Government. It has been originated and will be executed fearlessly by the Republican majority in the House, and is understood to be in direct response to the wishes of the President.

THE CONTESTED TEXAS SEATS.

W. S. HERNDON, Democrat from the First Texas District, was today sworn into his seat as a member of the House. Gen. W. T. CLARK, Republican, would have been had he been present, but possibly will be to-morrow. The seats of both these gentlemen are contested, but as they hold the Governor's certificate of their election, the Committee decided them to be entitled to their places on the *prima facie* evidence. This action of the Committee cannot be accepted even as indicative of the results of the contests, as the questions involved therein were not taken into consideration.

THE GENEVA APPROPRIATION.

The House got into an intricate tangle and sharp debate, today, over the proposition of Mr. GARFIELD to have referred to the Appropriation Committee the bill reported by Mr. BANKS, appropriating $250,000 for the expenses of the American and British Commission provided for in the ninth section of the Treaty of Washington. Mr. GARFIELD, having announced the general principle that unless his committee has cognizance of all the appropriations acted upon by the House, it cannot intelligently execute the duties assigned to it, found himself confronted by the chairmen of nearly all the standing committees, to which special appropriations may be referred. The latter saw at once that Mr. GARFIELD's design was to deprive them of a great deal of the most important part of their Committee-work, and assailed him from all points. The rules were finally read, showing that the duties of the Appropriation Committee do not necessarily comprehend the consideration of special appropriations, and the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole. It was the desire and intent of its friends to have it considered today, but Mr. COX objecting to it, because the bill had not been printed, it went over.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have had under consideration the points or objections advanced in Gen. PLEASONTON's memorial, and answered them in an effectual way today by unanimously recommending the confirmation of Mr. J. W. DOUGLASS as his successor. It seems, in fact, that however friendly any of the Senators might have felt toward Gen. PLEASONTON personally, his case had no friends or supporters at all. The Senate acted immediately and favorably on the recommendation.

FIRE-ENGINES, BUT NOT STREAMS.

While Gen. BANKS and the members of the House Foreign Committee were at the State Department this morning, an alarm of fire was sounded from an adjacent box, to show them the efficiency of the Fire Department of Washington. The result was a prompt arrival of the engines and other apparatus, but on their attempting to raise a stream they failed, owing to the scarcity of water. No better argument than this incident can be adduced to show the necessity of the speedy erection of the new State Department building.

THE TALAHASSEE POST-OFFICE.

Florida politicians here are troubled about the Talahassee Post-office from which a defaulting Post-master was removed some time since, and to which Ex-Representative HAMILTON has been nominated without the recommendation of either of the Senators. HAMILTON is here in person to urge his confirmation and is sanguine of success.

A DEMOCRATIC POLICY WANTED.

Notwithstanding numerous statements to the contrary from Democratic sources, it is ascertained that the meetings and consultations, or private caucuses of members of Congress of that party, have included discussions regarding the coming Presidential campaign which have resulted in the disclosure of widely diverse opinions. In fact, it is evident from present appearances that they were never before so divided in policy, and so badly split up as regards their future programme, as they are now. The result has been a tacit understanding that nothing shall be done towards establishing a permanent policy until after they have had opportunities of consulting with the masses of their followers during the holiday recess.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn over from Dec. 21 to Jan. 8.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—To establish a marine registry of shipping, and to promote the interests of American commerce.

By Mr. WEST, of Louisiana—Authorizing the free importation of all materials, including iron ties, used in baling and bagging cotton.

By Mr. CONKLING, of New-York—To amend the act of March 3, 1865, permitting proceedings in criminal cases. The bill relates to the number of peremptory challenges that may be allowed in such cases.

By Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa—Appropriating $4,000,000 for the purpose of paying balances that may be found due under the act to indemnify the States for war expenditures.

CHANGES IN THE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, the Vice-President was authorized to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. SUMNER's retirement from the chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, at his own request, was relieved from his position on the Committee of Agriculture, and the Vice-President was authorized to fill the vacancy.

LOOKING FOR SOMETHING TO DO.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the resolution for final adjournment, to the third Monday in May.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add the following: Provided that there shall be no adjournment of Congress until after the passage of a supplementary Civil Rights bill, securing equal rights, without distinction of race or color. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHURZ moved to amend the amendment by adding: A bill to reduce the tariff and internal taxation, and a bill to reform the Civil Service.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to lay the pending proposition on the table, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the removal of political disabilities. Lost by 22 to 31.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the resolution for adjournment, and to take up his bill for the compensation of certain labor in Massachusetts under the Eight-hour law.

Mr. SUMNER supported the motion, saying that these men in Massachusetts had been treated differently from those in the Government employ elsewhere, and they ought to have prompt redress.

Without acting on the motion, the Senate, at 1 o'clock P. M., went into Executive Session, and at 1¼ P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. POLAND, of Vermont—To regulate the action of the Court of Claims by loyal owners of property sized under the act of March 12, 1863.

By Mr. HAMILTON, of New-Jersey—Authorizing an appropriation for the employment of surf-men at life-saving stations on the New-Jersey coast.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania—For a light-house on the north side of Presque Isle, Lake Erie.

By Mr. STORM, of Pennsylvania—To prevent the enlistment in the army of persons under the age of twenty-one years.

By Mr. PECK, of Ohio—For holding a United States District Court in Toledo, Ohio.

By Mr. GOLLADY, of Tennessee—Resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature for a systematic plan of meteorological observations and crop reports.

Mr. HERNDON was sworn in as a Representative from Texas.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing an investigation into the management of the various executive departments. It is similar in its wording to that offered yesterday by Mr. LYNCH, except the latter was confined to the Treasury Department.

Mr. COX, of New-York, inquired whether the resolution would cover an examination into the Syndicate affairs.

Mr. DAWES replied it would not, as that was a matter in the Treasury Department, but he assured his impatient friend from New-York, if he would only hold his soul in patience he would be satisfied that the Secretary of the Treasury had conformed to the law in every particular.

The resolution was adopted.

POSTAL LAWS.

The House then took up the bill to consolidate the Post-office laws, and after some little discussion the bill was passed.

CHOOSING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for fixing the first Monday of November, 1872, as the time for holding the election for choosing electors for President and Vice-President.

Messrs. BINGHAM and SHELDON, of Louisiana, explained the necessity of the bill as arising out of some provision of the Louisiana Constitution.

After some discussion, the bill was postponed until the second Wednesday in January.

PURCHASERS OF SOUTHERN LANDS.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States. Passed.

PENSION FOR [illegible].

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to place on the naval pension roll the names of the widows and minor children of NEWTON H. ADAMS and JOHN RUDENSTEIN, late Surgeons in the Navy. Passed.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $250,000 for the expenses of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, under the Washington Treaty. He explained the necessity for the immediate passage of the bill, as the case on behalf of the United States is to be presented at Geneva on Saturday next, but said that the fullest opportunity for debating the terms of the treaty would be given after the holidays on other points, particularly in regard to the fisheries, in which his colleague (Mr. BUTLER) felt much interest.

A discussion arose on an objection by Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, as to whether the subject should or should not be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER decided against the point, holding that the rule of the House only required the general Appropriation bills to be reported by that Committee.

After a long discussion on technical points of order, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

APPORTIONMENT.

The House then, at 2½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. BUFFINTON in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Apportionment bill.

Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania, explained his substitute, and showed the process by which he arrived at the results therein embodied. He had started with the assumption of 280 as the total number of Representatives. There were four States—Delaware, Oregon, Nevada, and Nebraska—whose population was below the figure entitling them to one Representative each, but they were entitled to one Representative each under the Constitution. Dividing the population of the other thirty-three States by 137,800, which figure, after much calculation, he had arrived at as the ratio, gave 268 members more, thus making 272 members. Then there were eighteen States which, after dividing their population by the ratio, had a fraction over one-half of the 137,800. He gave each of these an additional member for such fraction, thus making the whole number 290. The States entitled to an additional Representative for these fractions over one-half were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, California and Kansas.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, opposed any increase of Representatives over the present number, 241. He knew of no good reason for any such increase, and many good reasons against it, particularly on the ground of economy and of the inadequacy of the hall of the House to accommodate any much larger number.

After further discussion by Messrs. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, COX, of New-York, and GARFIELD, of Ohio, the Committee rose without having taken any action on the bill.

ARTIFICIAL SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report whether any of the national banks in New York are interested or concerned in promoting an artificial scarcity of money. Adopted.

FRAUDS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for the better detection and prevention of fraud in the naval service. Referred.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

SCRANTON NEWS.

Confirmation of the Rumors of a Contemplated Suspension—The Operators Agree Not to Suspend on Certain Conditions—Fire in Honesdale—Railroad Accident.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 12.—It is authoritatively stated here that the companies operating the coal mines in the Lackawanna valley have determined to make no reduction in the miners' wages for the new year, and if the men shall continue to work at present rates, no suspension of mining operations will take place.

Two brothers named MCHALE, one an engineer and the other a brakeman, were run over on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Scranton, this evening, and instantly killed.

TURK'S ISLAND.

Vessels Boarded at Sea to Purchase Food for the Starving People on the Island.

The Captain of the brig *Jane* reports that on his passage from Boston, with a general cargo of merchandise for Port-au-Prince, he was boarded off Turk's Island, on the 13th ult., by a boat from the shore, with a request from the Governor of the Island that if he would enter the port and sell his cargo, or any portion of it, he should be relieved of duty and port charges, as the people were in a starving condition. The Captain complied, and sold as much as he could prudently part with.

The bark *Mooney, Jr.*, from New-York bound to the same port, in passing by a few days after, the same thing was tried; but Capt. PURRINGTON, believing it was flour that the natives wished to sell, and as it was blowing hard with a heavy sea running at the time, kept on his course.

The Bar Association—Charges Against Messrs. Morgan and Hannahan.

A meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS in the chair.

A committee of five was appointed to prefer charges against Messrs. MORGAN and HANNAHAN to the General Term of the Supreme Court for their unusual, unauthorized and irregular conduct in the case of SHAUGHNESSY vs. REILLY, in the Superior Court, and to take all necessary proceedings connected therewith, to the end that such action in the matter may be taken by that tribunal as shall comport with its own dignity and the dignity of the legal profession.

A vote of condolence was passed on the death of the late Mr. THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, a member of the Association.

A committee was appointed for the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. The meeting then adjourned.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

On application to Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the receiver of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank was authorized, by an order of Court, to institute suits for the purpose of realizing on the assets of the Bank.

The Subcommittee appointed by the depositors in the Bowling-green Savings Bank to investigate the securities of that institution, finished their examination of the bonds and mortgages yesterday, and will now commence to inspect the character of the personal securities. As soon as their labors are completed they will make a statement of the result to the depositors.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

Dutch HEINRICH, a notorious bank thief, attempted a bold robbery in the Perry-street Savings Bank yesterday morning. The cashier noticed three men enter the front door and walk back to the President's office. They walked up to the desk of Mr. FARBER, who sat with his back toward the vault door, and while a business conversation was going on, one slipped quietly to the vault entrance, and was in the act of entering when the President, whose suspicions had become excited, abruptly turned in his chair and detected him. The alarm was at once given, and the clerks pursued the thieves toward Christopher-street, but they escaped.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Preparations for the First Meeting at Geneva.

The Ratification of Powers by the Arbitrators.

Sequestration of the French Crown Jewels by the Assembly.

Break in the Telegraphers' Strike in England.

A Demand for $60,000 from the Merchants of Matamoras.

Seventeen Immigrant Men and Women Frozen to Death.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Sir Alexander Cockburn Gone to Geneva—Preparing for the First Meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Lord Chief-Justice Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN has gone to Geneva to attend the preliminary meeting of the Board of Arbitrators, appointed under the Treaty of Washington. The business to be transacted is purely formal, viz., the ratification of the powers of the arbitrators. The British Government proposed to dispense with it, but the Washington Cabinet objected; and it will be necessary for all the members of the Board to be present in person on the appointed day. It is possible that at the first meeting a complete organization may be effected; but the probability is that nothing will be attempted beyond the exchange of credentials.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Sequestering the French Crown Jewels—The Telegraphers' Strike.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The National Assembly at its session of today, adopted, by a vote of 280 to 277, a recommendation from the Committee having charge of the subject for the alienation to the State of the crown jewels.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—By a railway accident near Sheffield, last evening, one man was killed and many were injured.

The strike of the telegraphers is beginning to break up. The employes at one important point have already resumed work, and others are following their example.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The Italian budget shows a deficit of 160,000,000 lire.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Herr VON ARNIM has been appointed the German Ambassador to France, and leaves in a few days for Versailles.

MEXICO.

Position of the Merchants of Matamoras—A Demand by Cortina for $60,000 Refused—Communication with the Capital Cut off.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Dec. 12, via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Dec. 12.—The result of the conference between Gens. PALACIO and CORTINA and the Government Treasurer is a call upon the merchants for a loan of $60,000. All the merchants have refused to subscribe. CORTINA is supposed to be in league with the insurgents, and serious trouble is apprehended. The Americans do not fear the enforcement of the pressure, owing to their proximity to Fort Brown. There are no funds in the Treasury to pay the soldiers. Gen. PALACIO is almost isolated. There are rumors that TULA has pronounced in favor of DIAZ, which stops the only road that was open from this place to the capital. Gen. QUIROGA has left Monterey for Mier with a force of cavalry, and may reach the latter place in two days. Gen. TREVINO will follow with a portion of his army, and it is expected that he will try to reach this place.

CUBA.

Relieving the Volunteers from Service to the Forts—Spanish Reinforcements—Suppressing Gambling.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—Today and hereafter ward the regular troops will garrison the Morro, Cabana and Principe forts. In view of the arrival of reinforcements from Spain, Capt.-Gen. VALMASEDA considers it just to relieve the volunteers from this "ardnous" service. He thanks them for the manner in which they have performed these duties in garrison during the past two years. Spain will send to Cuba this month four battalions of troops from the regular army of Spain, besides the 10,000 reinforcements which are to follow within one year. Señor MORENO, the new Governor of Havana, has begun the work of suppressing the gambling houses, personally superintending the war against them. He has already closed two gambling establishments.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Seventeen Men and Women of an Emigrant Party Perish in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—A gentleman who arrived in Kansas City on Saturday last, informed the Kansas City Times that the Sunday previous a terrible affair occurred in Saline County, Nebraska. A party of emigrants with their families were passing through the county westward, when, the cold constantly increasing, they concluded to camp and light a fire. They were on a piece of high prairie several miles from any house, but three miles from them was a piece of timber land. After unhitching their teams the men started for the timber to procure fuel. Not returning for several hours, the women left their children and started to hunt for them. This is all that is known, save that the next day the bodies of seventeen persons who perished from the intense cold were found. The children who were left in the wagons were the only survivors of the party.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 13—1 A. M.—The high barometer, which on Monday night extended over the Southern and Gulf States, has spread north-eastward over the middle and east Atlantic coast, with partially cloudy and clear weather. An area of low pressure has developed in Iowa and moved slowly southward, with a constantly falling barometer, which is now central over Indiana and Lake Erie, with easterly winds. Threatening and rainy weather on the lower lakes, and fresh northwesterly winds on Lake Michigan, in the rear of the disturbance. Cloudy weather, with occasional light, has prevailed in Louisiana. The barometer has risen, with clearing weather, in Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest pressure will probably move eastward into Pennsylvania and New-York; southeasterly winds, with threatening and rainy weather, will extend, Wednesday, over the Eastern States; rising barometer, with clearing weather, in the Southern and Gulf States; northwesterly winds increase on the upper lakes.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals are ordered at Cape May, New-York, Oswego and Rochester, and continue at Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATURE PICTURES. A series of thirty original illustrations. Drawn on wood by J. H. DELL. Engraved by E. PATTERSON. New-York: SCRIBNER & Co., 1872.

Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co., of Broadway, have, with their usual enterprise, imported one of the most beautiful gift-books which have been produced for many years past. The Christmas season is usually rich in good books, but *Nature Pictures* can scarcely fail to take the lead of them all. It has cost artist and engraver many years to produce, and the results of their toil will be highly appreciated by all true lovers of art. The engravings deserve to be added to the store of every collector, and as a work for the drawing-room or library table we have hereseen any to dispute the ebt performed by the joint labors of Mr. DELL and Mr. PATTERSON.

The pictures are all taken from English scenery, and they represent almost every [illegible] characteristics of English life. The country, the farm, the [illegible] the coast, the village church, the ale-house—all are depicted with wonderful closeness and fidelity to nature, by artist and engraver. The views have the [illegible] of photographs, but there is a mellowness and softness about them, and a variety of light and shade, which no photograph can possess. The first plate, "The Grange"—an old English country-house combining sense of the highest merits of wood-engraving. The American drawings [illegible] in England will remember having seen many a house such as the "Grange," and this view will recall some of the most interesting features of his journey. So of the next plate—the "Village Church," an exquisite sketch of one of those old houses of prayer, surrounded by "God's acre," which dot an English landscape, and give a peculiar variety and charm to the scenery. The next plate—the "Park"—is an excellent bit of sylvan scenery, so soft and beautiful that a glance at it will recall to many a man some of the pleasantest hours of his life. The engraving of this picture will need many close and long examination. "The Flock" represents a flock of sheep in a country lane, and the plate which follows—the "River"—is worthy of a place in the most treasured portfolio of connoisseurs. The effect of cloud and sunshine in this engraving is almost as striking as it could be in an oil-painting. The next plate, the "Forest," is a fine example of work of another kind—the difficult tracery and foliage combining effectively with the massive trunks of the trees, and the fine perspective of the woodland. Two pictures of the "Coast," in storm and calm, afford a wonderful contrast of scenery, and also of workmanship on the part of the artists. The storm is dark and gloomy scene, the other a view of the sea-shore, such as will revive the memory of many a happy Summer's holiday. From these marine views we again pass to sketches of country life—in the "Farmstead" we have a charming picture of a farm-yard, such as we may meet in any old country place without going so far as England to see it. The "Hayfield," is a most picturesque view, and would make a very pretty cabinet picture framed, if it were not too fine in workmanship to be hung on the wall; and the "Cornfield" is a charming companion picture. The "Hare," the "Ducklings," the "Summer Kitchen," the "Pond on the Common," the "Rabbit Hutch," the "Stream," the "Market Cart," the "Rustic Bridge," the "Milking Shed," are all most finished specimens of wood-engraving, while the scenes which they depict are full of picturesqueness of beauty. The last plate of the thirty represents a game at skittles in a country inn, with an old laborer sitting over his ale, several others looking on, and a thrush's cage over the entrance to a tree-covered shed. The picture is one of which a distinguished artist might well be proud.

Mere description can do but inadequate justice to such a work as this. It appeals to the very highest taste, and will disappoint no one who buys it, and who expects to get for his money a rare and beautiful volume. As a Christmas gift, anything more sumptuous than this book, in the world of literature, is not likely to be published for many a long day. We advise our readers in town to call at the Messrs. SCRIBNERS and look over it. If after that they can go away without buying it they must be able to resist temptation to a very extraordinary degree.

POEMS OF THOMAS HOOD. (Illustrated.) New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

The above work, which is known as the "Wanstead Edition," is one of the finest specimens of typographic work produced this season. There are three different kinds of illustrations, namely, the "artints," those by the process called the photo-engraving, and the ordinary engravings on wood. They are principally executed by DORE, LECOMTE, and DARLEY. The work is especially adapted for presentation, both on account of its standard worth and the care displayed in its publication.

THE MIGHTY WORKS OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. New-York: POTT & ARMY.

The compilers of this book have brought together a variety of matter, selected from the works of AUGUSTINE, CHRYSOSTOM, CALVIN, BISHOP HALL and many other writers, all bearing upon the different miracles performed by Christ. These selections—some of them of great length—are arranged for suggestive and meditative reading, as furnishing some of the most [illegible] expositions of the subjects on which they treat. The work is illustrated by photographs after RAPHAELLE, PAUL VERONESE, REMBRANDT, ARY SCHEFFER and other masters.

THE MIDNIGHT SKY. By EDWIN DUNKIN, F. R. A. S. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

By a judicious use of star-maps, this work will enable anybody to obtain a very fair idea of the position and identity of the heavenly bodies. The work is especially intended for popular use, and the explanations are, therefore, exceedingly lucid. The observations are taken from London, and treat chiefly of points in the Southern hemisphere, and there are also general notes on the fixed stars and the solar system. The illustrations also assist the purpose of the book, and are admirably done.

THE EARTH. By ELISEE RECLUS. New-York: HOLT & WILLIAMS.

This is the first English translation of this celebrated work, which is undoubtedly one of the most thorough treatises upon physical geography ever written. While giving evidence of this careful research, the work is singularly free from all forms of scientific generalizing and nomenclature incomprehensible to the ordinary reader; and indeed, there is a remarkable vividness of description which makes the study doubly pleasing. There are numerous illustrations from the foreign plates.

HALF-HOURS WITH MODERN SCIENTISTS. New-Haven: CHARLES C. CHATFIELD & CO.

The above work consists of the first five numbers of the University scientific series, issued in a manner to fit them for permanent keeping. This series contains selections from the works of the ablest scientific writers of the day, such as Prof. HUXLEY'S address "On the Physical Basis of Life," and Prof. TYNDALL'S "On the Scientific Use of the Imagination," and by the combination of so much admirable material makes a very readable book.

LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. By R. SHELTON MACKENZIE. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

This is a very entertaining work, containing a fund of information concerning the late Mr. DICKENS' life, drawn from a variety of sources, and though the manner in which it is arranged is singularly faulty, the book well deserves careful perusal. There is the [illegible] the biography, a number of his letters and [illegible] collected papers in prose and verse.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

—*The American Home Book of In-door Games.* By Mrs. CAROLINA L. SMITH. (Illustrated.) Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.—The evening entertainments for young folks have already begun, and the oft-repeated question of "What shall we play?" has within the past month vexed the minds of a countless number of anxious mammas. It is the object of the above work to solve this question, by presenting a sufficient number and variety of games to satisfy the most exacting. Not only are all the old favorites retained, but many new ones are introduced, besides information concerning the occupations of home, useful for older persons.

—*The American Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones and Robinson.* By TOBY. New-York: APPLETON & CO.—These names have already attained a world-wide celebrity as synonymes for all of the most ludicrous journeys ever made through Continental Europe, and the present work is a continuation of the trip to this side of the Atlantic. As in the former work, the chief feature is the admirable way in which, by means of illustrations, the characteristic habits of the people residing in different sections of the country are depicted; and on this account the book will be appreciated by old and young, and will serve to amuse many a Christmas fire-side.

—*Our Country Home.* By the author of "Harry Layton's Adventures." New-York: PORTY, YOUNG & Co.—A charming book for children, both from the attractiveness of the story and the care that has been taken in type and phraseology to make it easy reading for children from eight to ten years of age. There are for illustrations twelve etchings of home and country scenes, by RUDOLF GUSSEFF.

—McLOUGHLIN BROS., New-York, have published several very amusing Christmas books for children. "Dickens' Christmas Story of the Goblins who Stole a Sexton," illustrated by NAST in a charming manner, and "Rip Van Winkle," "Yankee Doodle" and "Visit of St. Nicholas," contain colored illustrations by the same artist.

—*College Library* (Three volumes)—"Julian Home," "St. Winfred," "Eric"—by FREDERIC W. FARRAR.—These books contain a graphic account of English school and university life; and though they verge on several occasions into what is known as the "goody" style of depicting the daily life of young men, they are on the main very interesting.

—*Morning Glories and Other Stories*, by L. M. ALCOTT. (New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.) is a delightful children's book, written in a different vein from the former works of that entertaining authoress, the stories being entirely imaginative.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Wonders of the West, is the attractive title of a series of splendidly illustrated articles which will run through SCRIBNER'S *Monthly* for 1872. These papers commence with a graphic and witty article on "The Yosemite," in the January number. In the February number Prof. HAYDEN will describe some additional Yellowstone Wonders, discovered by his expedition last Summer; and there will be illustrated articles on curious, out-of-the-way regions of the great West, about which, at present, but little is known. We are promised also some lively, illustrated papers of travels in all parts of the earth; the series of "Living American Artists" will be continued, as well as the specialty of daintily illustrated poetry. "At His Gates," is the title of Mrs. OLIPHANT'S new serial which begins with the January number. Short stories will be supplied by BAYARD TAYLOR, (whose "Esther Wynn's Love Letters" and "Whose Wife Was She?" have attracted so much attention,) HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, Mrs. MACQUOID, and many of the best English and American story-writers. Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY has recently been added to the list of *Scribner's* contributors, as well as Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, Mrs. R. S. GARNHOUSE, Rev. GEO. B. BACON, and BAYARD TAYLOR. A delightful series, similar to his "Back Log Studies" already published in the *Monthly*, will be contributed by CHAS. D. WARNER, the witty and genial author of *My Summer in a Garden*. The very notable series by Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE has already been announced. Important essays on religious, financial and educational questions, by eminent writers, will appear in early numbers, and in the editorial departments will be continued the able discussion of topics of the time, reviews of art, music, literature, and the drama and all that concerns culture and progress at home and abroad. Dr. HOLLAND will contribute, as heretofore, to every number of the *Monthly*.

—The *Overland Monthly* opens with an admirable article on "Wine Making in California," by ARPAD HARASZTHY, who is probably as well informed on the subject as any one living on the Pacific slope. He claims that California can produce wine that will bear a favorable comparison with almost any of European growth, but that it must be made from the grapes grown from imported cuttings, as the native grape is not well adapted to the purpose. As a law in grape-growing, he states that, the climate being suitable, the species of grape gives quality to the wine, the soil but very slightly modifying it, and on this ground makes the assertion he has given above. "A Day Up the Canon," by JAMES F. BOWMAN, and "El Tesoro," by Mrs. F. F. VICTOR, are pleasant sketches of California life; "Motherhood," by Mrs. SARAH B. COOPER, contains a strong protest against some of the evils of the age, and "Our First Telegram," by M. G. UFFNER, is a well-written account of a newspaper attempt to get news from the East through to San Francisco, before the telegraph was built, in seven days less than the regular time, and which only failed on account of some political troubles in Mexico. The book reviews, under the head of "Current Literature," are almost always capitally done, and those of the present number are no exception to this rule.

—We have received from LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, an advanced copy of a serial called *Half-hour Recreations in Popular Science*, which they intend to issue in monthly numbers, each one complete in itself. These will consist of the essays, lectures, and papers of the leading scientific writers in Europe and America, which bear on topics of general interest. The inaugural number contains an account of "Strange Discoveries Respecting the Aurora," by RICHARD A. PROCTOR, which will be read with interest and profit by every one who is sufficiently alive to the beauty of this natural phenomenon to have ever asked the questions, Why and How? The object of the projectors of this periodical cannot be too highly commended, and we feel certain that it will exert an immense influence in elevating the popular mind.

—*The Manufacturer and Builder*, which is devoted particularly to recording the industrial progress of the age, has an illustrated article on the manufacture of sugar, and also one (which all should read) on the manner of building a "Moderate-Priced Dwelling-house." The intercommunication columns are replete with suggestive facts.

—*The Penn Monthly* contains a highly suggestive article on the formation of a new Executive Department at Washington, by CYRUS ELDER. The method urged by the writer is to develop from the now existing Bureau of Agriculture a Cabinet office, to be known as the Department of Industry, which shall also include two additional bureaus, to be called the Bureau of Commerce and the Bureau of Manufactures. This, he thinks, would prove of immense value to the business community throughout the entire country, who are not now by any means directly represented in the Cabinet. There is also an article on "Protection" by H. C. CAREY, and a criticism on BYRON'S poetry by JOHN BURROUGHS.

—In the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, B. W. DICKINSON gives the "Geological History of the Gulf of Mexico," which is further explained by an excellent map. The other articles of note are the "American Spongilla," by Prof. H. JAMES-CLARK, and "Longitude Determination Across the Continent," by GEORGE W. DEAN.

—The New-York *Medical Journal* contains a number of very able articles, among which are "The Natural History of Tubercles," by Dr. C. F. ROBERTSON; "Practical Electro-Therapeutics," by Dr. E. L. KEYES, and "Homer's References to Medicine," by Dr. J. C. MCMICHAEL. Much readable matter is to be found in the "Miscellaneous and Selected Notes."

—*The Highland* is a new semi-eclectic magazine, published in Newburg, and, besides taking from the best of outside sources, is to be devoted to the interests of those living in that locality. The first number, which has lately been issued, is one of great promise. Typographically, it is much superior to most of the other periodicals.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* contains a great variety of useful information, taken from the leading scientific periodicals of Europe, and of inestimable value to practical engineers. The articles on "Railway Gauges" (illustrated) and "Large Castings" are especially excellent.

—*The Practitioner* has a leading article by HENRY KENNEDY, called "Observations on the Therapeutics of the Present Day," and also one by Dr. NEUMANN on the "Absorption of Corrosive Sublimate Through the Unbroken Skin."

—*Beecher's Magazine* has a portrait and description of GEORGE PEABODY, a vigorous article on PETER CARTWRIGHT, the Methodist pioneer preacher, and a number of other interesting articles.

—*Good Health* presents a very readable number, containing a thoughtful article on "Fever and Fever Hospitals," and a continuation of the series on the "Means of Preserving the Health."

Books Received.

The Invasion of France in 1814. (Illustrated.) From the French, by MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN. New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER & Co.

A Discourse in Memory of Thomas Harvey Skinner, D.D. By Rev. GEO. S. PHILLIPS. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

Antidote to the "Gates Ajar." By J. S. N. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.

Kate O'Donoghue. By CHAS. LEVER. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

Signal Lights. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

Jack Hazard and His Fortunes. By J. S. THOWBRIDGE. Boston: JAS. R. OSGOOD & Co.

Life and Letters of Catharine M. Sedgwick. Edited by MARY E. DEWEY. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Ms. Wife and I. By Mrs. H. B. STOWE. New-York: J. R. FORD & Co.

The Prow of the Gods. By FLORENCE MARRYAT. Boston: JAS. R. OSGOOD & Co.

Hannah. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." New-York: HARPER & BROS.

Jealous Married. By B. L. FARJEON. Boston: JAS. R. OSGOOD & Co.

The Struggle for Existence. By GAVILAN PEAR. New-York: P. M. HAVERTY.

Book-keeping by Double Entry. By CHARLES H. HASWELL. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The Witness. (Seventh volume.) New-York: J. INGLIS & Co.

The Elementary Music Reader. By B. JEFFERSON. New-Haven: CHAS. C. CHATFIELD.

A Child's History of England. By CHARLES DICKENS. (Illustrated.) Boston: JAS. R. OSGOOD & Co.

The Early Years of Christianity. By E. DE PRESSENSE, D.D., (The Martyrs and Apologists.) New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER & Co.

Annie Mason, or The Temple of Shells. By ANNA S. AYERILL. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Country and Suburban Houses. By DANIEL T. ATWOOD. New-York: ORANGE JUDD & Co.

Christmas is Coming, and Other Poems. By L. M. MORRHEAD. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Dramas and Dialogues from Dickens. Arranged by W. ELIOT FELTS, A. M. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

Rip-Raps, or Drift Thoughts Wide Apart. By WILL C. KERR. New-York: DE WITT C. LENT & Co.

Isault Barry, of Wynscote. By EMILY SARAH HOUT. New-York: T. WHITTAKER & Co.

Household Book of Songs. (For four voices.) Arranged by FRANCIS C. BOWMAN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Annals of the Dudley Observatory. (Vol. II.) Albany: The Argus Company.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Randolph and Gov. Parker—The Governor's Message—The Affairs of State—New Railroads.

The State of New-Jersey, whose Legislature meets on Jan. 9, four weeks from Tuesday, is making preparations for the assembling of that body. Additions are building to the State-house, at Trenton, and new chambers will be provided for both Houses, whereby additional accommodations will be afforded the members, and the lobby members of the "Third House" will be excluded from the main floor. The most important business of the first week will be the organization, which will be Republican in both branches; the message of retiring Gov. RANDOLPH, and a movement for the increase of the Governor's salary, for the benefit of Governor-elect PARKER. This latter action must be taken that week, as by the Constitution of the State no increase of the Governor's salary can be made during his official term. Gov. PARKER will be inaugurated on Tuesday, Jan. 16, on which occasion there will be a parade of the entire military of the State, firemen, Freemasons, Odd-fellows, and other civic organizations.

Gov. RANDOLPH is busily engaged in preparing his third annual message, and has received reports from the various departments. The financial condition of the State is considered to be good, the debt being diminished and the expenses lightened. The State Prison, which for twenty-eight months prior to the new system inaugurated in 1869 lost $173,317 85, has in thirty-one months since that time gained $20,277 32. The number of convicts is 560, who turn out daily about 1,600 pairs of shoes. The new Reformatory for convict girls has been established at Pine Brook, two miles from Trenton, while that for boys remains at Jamesburg, Middlesex County. The State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, continues full to excess, and increased accommodations are wanted. The Commissioners for the new Asylum have purchased property near Morristown, and will advertise at once for proposals for erecting buildings. The Educational Commission has completed its draft of a new law for compulsory education. State Gaz. Smith Johnson, Esq., State Superintendent of Instruction reports $2,328,340 raised during the last school year to Sept. 1 for public schools, of which $1,197,481 was by State tax, and $40,770 township tax, $69,993 surplus revenue, $607,400 for buildings, and $417,696 for salaries. The whole number of children is 182,208. State tax $4 69 a head, and total cost about $8 cents, the difference, $4 37, being raised by local tax. The following statistics are also given: School property valuation, $6,343,993; school-houses, 1,801; average seats, 82,406; children in public schools, 163,459; private schools, 20,103; not attending school, 23,718; male teachers, 932; average pay, $37 34; females, 1,979; average, $33 43. The Commissioner on fisheries report in favor of the artificial propagation of shad in the Delaware. Interesting reports are also to be made in reference to the State militia, the drainage of low lands, the railroad interests, and other matters of State importance. Gov. RANDOLPH also takes pride in pointing to the prosperity of the State during his administration, and in a reference to the generosity of its people for the relief of Chicago, says the contributions of the State exceed $800,000; an average of thirty cents to every man, woman and child, and a greater pro rata than from any other State.

Application for new railroads in all parts of the State are to be made, the most prominent of which is the one for a road from Camden to Jersey City, with $10,000,000 capital, said to emanate from those stockholders of the joint Companies dissatisfied with the lease to the Pennsylvania Company. A movement will also be made for a Convention to revise the State Constitution, to strike out the word "white," give members increased pay, and make other desired amendments.

SNOW ON THE PLAINS.

Extraordinary Severity of the Storm—Freezing Among the Fowls—The Most Terrible Time by the Oldest Settlers—Great Loss of Cattle—Western and Eastern Farming Contrasted—Buffalo on Cattle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SOLOMON, Kansas, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1871.

The severest storm of snow and sleet in the memory of the inhabitants has just visited the "Plains." On Friday, the 17th inst. A storm of cold rain and snow, accompanied by a strong north wind, set in and raged until Sunday morning, when the rain and sleet ceased, but the wind abated very little of its fury. A "norther" on the Plains is a terrible event. To know its full severity it must be felt, when any story of hardship and suffering resulting therefrom is readily understood and shiveringly appreciated. It blows through woolen garments as readily as through a hazel bush, a thick mother is known to the weaver as an actuality only from its weight, not from its warmth. Fur alone is proof against a "Norther," and as few people who settle on the Plains are fortunate enough to be possessors thereof, much suffering ensues. As a rule, men on the frontier are acquainted more with reverses than choose, more with suffering than comfort; no matter about the reason of it just now. I fear it would not reflect to their honor for industry and energy. The North wind, as he hurries away to the South, seems the enemy of man, and his fury pierces quickly to the heart and destroys the life.

The story of the Plains, in this Thanksgiving time, is one of sorrow and death. Drovers frozen to death in the saddle; teamsters dying on the road, and women and children suffering and dying in the emigrant camps, and even in the houses on the homestead claims, poor miserable structures that let in the wind and storm like a sieve. Imagine the hardship of the residents this weather, when the cattle, domestic and wild, are dying from cold. The Texas herds are losing severely. On the second night of the storm the herds lost from one to five per cent by death, according as the cattle were fat, good-conditioned or poor. Since then the mortality has increased. The cattle are without shelter, except such as they can find in the bends of the river or in the gulches under the bluffs. Many of them are poor and quickly become so chilled they will not eat hay when furnished to them, and consequently die. Especially is this the case when a storm comes on with rain and then freezes. After the long march from Texas to points on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, where the fat ones are shipped, the lean cattle need a favorable Winter to carry them through. The cold has suddenly and early come upon us this year, and with such obstinacy holds on, that the herds are dying not only the lean ones, but a large per cent of the "moderately conditioned" cattle. The Texas cattle trade is discouraged, and from appearances it is fair to suppose that hereafter shipments will be made from points further south and nearer to the civil Texas Plains, than points on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Trains have been delayed more or less for a week past by snow-drifts in Western Kansas, and a remarkable experience in a snowed-up train reveals the suffering among the buffalo herds on the plains.

At Brookville the train was caught in a bank—it could neither back out nor go ahead. The wires were tapped and dispatches sent to different quarters for men and shovels. While the train was waiting the buffaloes gathered from the plains to the lee side for shelter. If any one felt disposed he might, from his seat in the car, pop them over with his revolver—the rest would not move—they could not be driven away by engine whistling or the human voice, but crowded their shaggy sides close up to the cars and there stood with bowed heads for the storm to pass. Many were seen to fall down in their tracks, dead from the cold, and when at last the train was dug out and moved off, the track was lined with these huge, shaggy, frozen carcasses. We think a robe a luxury in Winter—so it is. Imagine the severity of the weather when the animal who furnishes the robe freezes to death under his natural protection.

This is the season for buffalo hunts, and many parties are out, but the extreme severity of the weather has for a time broken up the camps and set the men to building fires to preserve life. Many hunters have been found frozen in the camps, and their ponies, saddled and bridled where they dismounted from them, are found stark and stiff. The piercing air of the Plains makes freezing to death in the saddle a very simple matter, as a very little experience in riding while the North wind blows will demonstrate.

I notice in the WEEKLY TIMES of Nov. 22 an article on the "Taming of the Buffalo." There seems to be a doubt in the mind of the writer as to the utility of the project, from the fact that our enterprising Western farmers have not taken advantage of this seeming great source of wealth. The doubt is suggested by the idea that the Western farmer is "energetic"—in fact, energetic to the disparagement of Eastern farmers. You will not quarrel with me if I offer a few facts in contravention of this idea. Not that I love the West less and the East more, nor that I have any particular desire to land the Eastern farmer—we all know that a little more energy wouldn't hurt him at all. But a plain statement of fact inclines me to offer these suggestions. Suppose an Eastern farmer, by the cultivation of twenty acres, secures a living, and a little to spare, just a trifle. Suppose, also, it requires forty acres west of the Mississippi River to secure to man the same blessing. Suppose, also, that forty acres here are more easily tilled than twenty acres in the East. You wouldn't say the Western farmer was more energetic by cultivating double the amount of land, would you? The fact really is that triple the amount of land here in the prairie country is more easily tilled than a third part in New-England or the Middle states, so that upon a basis of acres, it seems to me, the Western farmer can claim nothing for superior energy over the Eastern, until he has, at least, three times the amount of land under cultivation. I am well aware, however, that this is a crude sort of logic, if here were the end; the bare fact that farmers here have two or three times the amount of land under cultivation over those in the East, proves nothing in itself, but if we learn upon investigation that this same triple amount is in as good a state of cultivation, we may admit an equal degree of energy for the Western farmer. An investigation will scarcely prove this fact, and "Western energy" is a problematical characteristic still. Thrift, as I understand it, consists in developing resources and in economizing results. Eastern men who have emigrated to the West have undoubtedly developed somewhat the resources of the country, but the economy of the farm, or the lack of it, is not at all to be commended.

More machinery is used in the West than in the East. What of it? It's a necessity. A smooth piece of table-land of 160 acres, the orthodox pattern of a farm in the prairie States, is so inviting to machinery, and so impossible of cultivation without it, that the machinery comes. Twice the amount of land is necessary in the West—not that it produces less, but that the product realizes to the farmer so much less in market. Machinery is necessary to cultivate this increased amount, and the farmer finds that after he has gone over thrice the amount of his former Eastern farm he has surplus time on his hands. "What will he do with it?" If he uses it in further developments of his land, or in economical pursuits in the direction of barn and stabling, or storage for his tools and machinery, you may accord him the palm of energy, equal at least to his brother in the East. But, if he fritters away the time surplus to planting and harvesting, can you call him energetic, merely because he is a great way off and you really do not know what he is at, or how he spends his time, but have an indefinite idea from the development of the country that he must be energetic? How does he spend this surplus time? I can tell you what he fails to do. He fails to stop up the chinks in his log-cabin, and when the Northers blow his wife and children freeze—their fingers and noses if not their bodies; he fails to lay in a stock of wood for the cold weather, but depends upon "scaring up" enough to run the stove that cooks his salt pork; he fails to house his tools and machinery, but leaves them to rust and rot on the prairie; he fails to build a shelter for his stock, and when a cold storm comes on the poor creatures suffer terribly, or die outright; he fails to get up early in the morning and set his machinery running for the day. I cannot say that I am a friend, so far as I am personally concerned, of very early rising, but I can see how necessary it is for the farmer, and if I were a farmer I think I would cut off two hours of work as night and add it to the morning, and when I see a farmer getting to work on the Summer-time at 9 o'clock in the morning, I think there must be a screw loose somewhere. He does not set the best stock, but seems to prefer larger numbers of inferior cattle, though in this respect the march of progress is manifesting itself. A few things that he does do may not be amiss here. He spends his surplus time in smoking his pipe, and comparing his farm, and his energy, and the resources of the West with the East, much to the disparagement of the latter; he eats constant with his hand and meat, or, as a gentleman of a few days ago remarked, if he has the sufferage in his pocket, he won't work; he is on the broad road to fortune, and until those nine shillings are spent he cannot be induced to exert himself; he wastes his time at the public house that ought to be spent in work on his land.

Of course, we have in this Western country energetic farmers, but most of them come from Scotland and Germany. Your Western man is a breakfast, and among the pure American species the muscular farmer is not the rule by any means. Furnish the majority of them with a subsistance and they would squat on their homesteads like the Indian, and only rise to hunt and fish.

I am a native American, and justly proud of my country, so far as there is anything to be proud of, but brag without worth is more damaging than we sometimes think. The Western farmer needs correction when he claims more than his due. Now, in the matter of domesticating the buffalo, of utilizing this raw material, of working this vast field of wealth, what does the farmers say? If you ask him, Will the taming of the buffalo pay? he almost universally says he thinks it will. But why don't he undertake it? "Well, he's agoin' to, as soon as he kin come round to it; the farm's so big, and money's so scarce, and time's so hard that he hain't had opportunity yet, but he's agoin' to."

But the experiment is being tried, and so far as I know anything of it, with success. I know of some buffalo (or bison,) heifers and bulls, two years old, which promise well for gentleness and getting fat under conditions that the native stock suffer from. The fact is the buffalo will fatten easier, be worth more in hide and flesh, can be cultivated into a good milker, and will be kind and gentle. But the difficulty of taking the calves retards the process somewhat; they are kept in the centre of the herd, while in case of danger the bulls flank the herd. To capture them it is necessary to break through the flankers, through the ranks of cows to the calves, and then, riding at full gallop, either lasso them or cast them by the tails, which stick straight up in the chase, and upset and tie them. But why don't they trap them? you may ask. Because they have no traps which insure the lives of the calves. A pit-fall might do to get buffalo steaks, but the life and limb of the calves would be greatly endangered, and, of course, the calves only must be taken. The old fellows are too stiff in their prejudices for open prairie freedom. It is a problem yet unsolved. The Spanish fever, brought up by the Texas drover last Summer, has depopulated the country of the Durhams, and Devons, and Jerseys. Milk and butter is scarce; beef is plenty, such as it is, but the Texas cattle, driven from a range a thousand miles long, and from a pasturage which has exercised its muscles over a 1,200 mile journey, niche for a tender, juicy bit of good sirloin. Something must be done to replenish our stock. Those who pretend to know, say buffalo is preferable to Texas cattle, and I have an idea that the taming of the creature is an enterprise which will, next year and succeeding years, receive much attention, as will doubtless place in among the legitimate endeavors of the Western farmer.

W. B. C.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Interview of a Committee With the Police Commissioners—Revocation of the Order Requested—An Evasive Reply—An Appeal to be Made to the Governor.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Internationals, at No. 30 Grand-street, composed of Messrs. FRANCOIS, THAUBAND, HANKS, NICHOLSON and MILLOT, called at Police Head-quarters. They first inquired for Superintendent KELSO, but that officer not being in his office, they were conducted to the room of the President, where, in the presence of Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE, and BAKER, they requested permission to parade on Sunday next. Commissioner SMITH not being present no answer was returned, and they were requested to call at 2 o'clock, and state their views at a meeting of the full Board.

At that hour the Committee returned and met Commissioners SMITH, BOSWORTH, MANIERRE, and BAKER. Mr. THEODORE F. HANKS, speaking for the Committee, stated their object. He was about to give the reasons on which the demand was based, when Mr. SMITH said that all the Commissioners were not present, as the Mayor was absent by reason of sickness, and it was desirable he should be present when these reasons were heard. Mr. BAKER asked if the Mayor was present when the order prohibiting the parade was made. To this reply was given, but Judge SMITH stated that the Mayor had stated his desire to be present when the application was heard. Mr. BAKER then said that they were very anxious for a reply to their request, as in the case of an unfavorable response it was their intention to proceed Rockwith to Albany and lay the whole case before the Governor. Mr. HANKS then asked if the Board would even if they should listen to the representations of the Committee, would be empowered to give an answer until after a consultation with the Mayor, and it appeared that it was impossible for any one to say precisely when this consultation could take place. Mr. HANKS then stated that they hoped to secure an organization founded upon truth and justice, and composed of working men. They had intended to have a peaceable funeral procession on the same day that an armed body of men had been permitted to parade for the same purpose, and that in preventing the latter demonstration an outrage had been committed upon peaceable workingmen. The Committee then withdrew, without having obtained any answer to their request. It was not positively asserted in the conversation with the Commissioners that in case the order should not be revoked, an attempt would be made to parade, but it is understood that it is the intention of the International clubs. Some of them, it is said, will assemble on Sunday next for the purpose of a public procession, and if interfered with by the Police, will quietly submit to arrest and incarceration. It is also stated that this will be repeated on each succeeding Sunday until they obtain the concession which they claim.

Messrs. HANKS and FLORMAN started in the evening train for Albany, and will seek an audience with Gov. HOFFMAN today, to solicit his interference on their behalf. His answer will be telegraphed to this City at once.

Collision of Street-Cars.

A collision occurred yesterday at Chatham-square between a Third-avenue and an East Broadway Railroad car. The driver of the East Broadway car was thrown from the platform, and received three severe scalp wounds and a severe contusion of the forehead. WILLIAM COLLINS, passenger on the Third-avenue car, was thrown off the platform, and received severe contusions of the head and body. The driver was thrown over the dash-board under his horses' feet, but fortunately escaped injuries.

The Murderer Hotts Reprieved.

Gov. RANDOLPH yesterday reprieved GEORGE HOTTS, sentenced to be hanged on the 22d inst. for the murder of OLIVER S. HALSTED in July last, until Friday, the 26th of January. This reprieve has been made upon the petition of many prominent citizens of Newark and vicinity, who believe that the time allowed for preparation for death was too short. HOTTS does not feel prepared to die, and his religious advisers have also petitioned for this reprieve which has been granted. The time has only been extended five weeks, though the Governor may by law grant reprieves for as long a time as ninety days. The Governor wishes it to be understood that this reprieve does not look to a pardon, as he has had no intimation of any action likely to be taken by the Court of Errors or Pardons, and no sufficient reasons have been shown for granting a pardon. The execution will probably take place on the day fixed by the Governor.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 13: Nos. 423, 459, 253, 278, 431, 466, 474.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
192—Taylor vs. O'Connor.
259—Dr. Fleming vs. Goldrick.
461—Seymour vs. Spear.
609—Osgood vs. O'Toole.
775—Quoad ux. Reeves vs.
231 (2. C.)—Whelan vs. Lynch.
812—The Great Western Ins. Co. vs. The Manhattan Ins. Co.
809—The Board of Commissioners of Pilotage vs. Atlantic S. S. Co.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
137—Rees vs. American Mutual Life Insurance Co. et al.
825—Mann vs. American Mutual Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
220—Cockroft vs. Cheik.
146—Bull vs. International Insurance Co.
246—Hoffman vs. Wagner.
275—Kellner vs. Kirby.
615—Hunt vs. Mason.
225—Gennerty vs. Mc-Donnell.
284—De Berry vs. Smith.
236—Bond vs. Murphy.
432—Powell vs. Champlain.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
183—In re Mayor et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1045—Klein vs. Badenhop.
1045—Dansen vs. Berlin.
905—Beede vs. Water-force.
1097—Mitchell vs. Cleaveland.
1107—Mott Iron Co. vs. Stanford.
127—Holmes vs. Roberts.
826—Keese vs. Watkins.
972—Fleischl vs. Mayor.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
682—Parker vs. Chicago & N. W. R. R. Co.
615—Beede vs. Clark.
1030—Noble vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Robinson and Loew, J. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
74—Rohe vs. Solomon.
5—Atkinson vs. Levine.
12—Van Nostrand vs. The Dock, East River Railroad Co.
19—Quoad ux. New York Central R. R. Co.
21—Foos vs. Ætna Insurance Co.
29—Landgraf vs. Fuchs.
27—O'Donnell vs. Rosenberg.
35—Bowman vs. Keiman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
946—Wieg vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
1027—Aulbach vs. Grand and Sylvester-sts. Ferry Co.
737—Schridder vs. Greenfield.
944—Koenigsegger vs. Seventh-Avenue R. R. Co.
967—Sasse vs. Same.
1201—Dieckert vs. Ward.
1175—Dyer vs. Lawrence.
1206—Long vs. Ford.
66—Conley vs. Gans.
122—Pike vs. Gerbyrn.
874—Hess vs. Cannon, Jr.
838—Fox vs. Standard.
1208—Tooyis vs. Same.
487 1/2—Kalkbrenner vs. Godfrey.
1179—Roberts vs. Mathews.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7042—Stillgebauer vs. Gal-lagher.
7054—Flock vs. The Hamburg Am. Packet Co.
6819—Herrick vs. Hall.
7415—Zimmermann vs. Pierce.
7417—Bohm vs. Kelley.
7419—Branck vs. Lynch.
7426—Tambolt vs. Mc-Donald.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7264—Mahoney vs. McMa-mara.
7231—Lehman vs. Rothschild.
6930½—Kunsle vs. Brouchurst.
7044—Phelps vs. Sutton.
6134—Edgerly vs. Reagan.
7261—Zunkman vs. Schlicock.

*Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Little Giant's Cordial Relations with President Lincoln—His Magnanimous and Loyal Course at the Breaking Out of the War.

Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, in the latest of his papers devoted to his recollections of public men, in the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, speaks as follows of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS:

"On the day after the firing upon Fort Sumter I met STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS upon Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington. Naturally anxious to ascertain what part he would take in coming events I put the question to him, 'What is now to be done, my dear friend, what are we to do?' I shall never forget his answer: 'We must fight for our country and forget all differences. There can be but two parties—the party of patriots and the party of traitors. We belong to the first.' ABRAHAM LINCOLN was President. His old adversary, who had defeated him for Senator in 1858, and whom he (LINCOLN) had defeated for President in 1860, called that very day at the White House, and proffered his counsel and his services. The firing upon Sumter on the 14th of April, followed by the attack upon the Massachusetts troops on the 19th of the same month, raised the question how the soldiers of the North were to reach the capital, already beleaguered by the prepared hosts of the South. It was in the discussion of this question that Mr. LINCOLN made the memorable remark, 'If we cannot pass over Baltimore, or under Baltimore, we must necessarily pass through Baltimore;' and it was in one of his interviews that Judge DOUGLAS proposed the suggestion that we might go round Baltimore, and reach Washington via Annapolis by water, a suggestion subsequently successfully carried out. During this cordial intercourse Mr. LINCOLN solicited Judge DOUGLAS to go to the West and raise his voice in favor of the Government, and it was in response to this request that the great Senator turned his face homeward, and made the magnetic speech which aroused his followers and gave to the Administration that timely support which helped to fill our armies, to increase the Republican column, and to add to Republican counsels the culture and courage of the flower of the Democratic Party. A little more than a month after, (June 3, 1861,) STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS died at Chicago aged forty-eight years and two months. But ABRAHAM LINCOLN did not forget him. He directed the Departments to be clothed in mourning, and the colors of the different Union regiments to be craped. Nor did his sympathy end in words. He seized the first occasion to honor the sons of DOUGLAS—an example fitly followed by Gen. GRANT. ROBERT MARTIN DOUGLAS is one of the President's private secretaries, and his brother, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Jr., a leading Republican in North Carolina, in full accord with the Administration. It is gratifying to add, as I feel I may now do by authority, that had Judge DOUGLAS lived he would have been called into the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or placed in one of the highest military commands."

ITALY AND GERMANY.

Speeches of the King and the Emperor in the Opening Session of the Two Parliaments.

The opening sessions of the Italian Parliament and of the Prussian Diet were marked by the customary addresses by the two monarchs. In Rome, on Nov. 26, King VICTOR EMMANUEL said: "Italy is restored to herself and to Rome, and we have reconquered our place among the nations of the world. We shall remain faithful to our principle. Regenerated by liberty, we shall seek in liberty and order the secret of strength and a reconciliation between the Church and the State. Having recognized the absolute independence of the spiritual authority, we may be certain that Rome, as the capital of Italy, will continue to be the peaceful and respected seat of the Pontificate. We shall thereby succeed in reassuring the consciences of men. Thus, by the firmness of our resolution, and the moderation of our acts, we have been able to accomplish the unity of the nation without our friendly relations with foreign Powers being affected. The bills which will be laid before you to settle the future position of the ecclesiastical corporations will be in harmony with Liberal principles; they will only relate to bodies and landed properties subject to the law, leaving untouched those religious institutions which have a share in the government of the Universal Church." The speech adds: "Now that Italy is constituted we must devote our attention to rendering her prosperous by restoring her finances. Financial men will furnish us with the means of strengthening the military organization. My most ardent wishes are for the maintenance of peace, and nothing leads us to fear that it will be disturbed; but the renewal of the national armaments and the works for the defense of our territory require long and searching studies. The future might call us to a severe account for our negligence. Propositions relating to this subject will be submitted to you." The speech then enumerates various bills concerning the internal administration. It expresses hopes that the accomplishment of the national unity will, as one of its results, render party struggles less fierce. His Majesty rejoices at seeing the population giving proofs of love of work, and says the economical movement must be encouraged, scientific and technical education must be extended, and fresh means of communication and outlets for commerce must be provided. "The tunneling of Mont Cenis," the speech proceeds, "is completed, and that of St. Gothard is about to be undertaken. These enterprises will facilitate and increase the friendly relations which already unite us with other countries, and will render more fruitful the legitimate emulation of work and civilization."

THE EMPEROR'S WORDS.

On Nov. 27, the Prussian Diet was opened by the Emperor in person. In his speech from the throne, His Imperial Majesty began by thanking the people for the noble attitude they had maintained during the late war, and proceeded to point out that while the maintenance of the national power and security belonged to the German Empire, the Prussian representatives could the more thoroughly devote themselves to the healthy development of the internal institutions. The speech further mentioned the extremely satisfactory financial condition, which will be still more favorably developed. Bills are announced in connection with the employment of the Prussian State Fund, consequent upon the formation of the Imperial War Fund for the payment of the State debt. This relief, as well, also, as the increase of the amount of the revenue, and, in addition, the important surplus of the last financial year, will enable the Government in 1872 to satisfy the requirements in all the departments of the administration to the fullest extent. One of the most important propositions will be one for a general increase of official salaries, and other bills will be introduced relative to the regulation of the Audit Office, the construction of various State railways and the increase of the plant of the State railways. Bills relative to trade, landed property and the government of the six Eastern provinces will be presented to the members. The speech also dwells upon the further successful development of the communal local administration of the provinces. In reference to the agitation on Church questions, the Government is determined to preserve perfect independence for the State with regard to the administration of justice and the civil law, and at the same time to maintain the legal independence of the churches and their followers, and to protect the liberty of conscience and faith of all. In connection with the constitutional execution of these principles, bills will be laid before the Diet on the marriage laws, on the regulation of the registry system, and the legal effect of secession from the Church. In reference to public instruction, very considerable measures are promised for the satisfaction of many hitherto neglected requirements. Finally, a general education bill, as well as one for the supervision of schools, is promised.

The Yellow-Fever in New-Orleans.

The whole number of deaths from yellow-fever in New-Orleans this season has been fifty-three. The first death occurred on the 4th of August and the last on the 4th of December, a period of four months. The largest number of deaths in any one week was in the week ending Oct. 29, when there were twelve. The *Republican* of Thursday last says:

"Among the prominent men who have died of yellow fever, all from the Fourth District, were J. M. Rawlins, E. W. Pierce, David Rosenberg, J. McMahon, T. D. Maltby, Conrad Becker, T. D. Sudberry, J. L. Logan, and Alexander Wheeless. Forty-four were males and 9 females, and all were white. Fifteen were born in the United States, 12 in Germany, 7 in Ireland, 4 in Malta, 3 in France, 2 in Switzerland, 2 in Italy, and 7 in other countries. Of the above, twenty died in the Charity Hospital, and three died in the Hotel Dieu. The four natives of Malta who died at the Charity Hospital were all carried there from one house in the Second District. The Board of Health have a record of 587 yellow fever deaths in this city last year. According to the number of cases, the deaths were in greater proportion this year than last. The two heavy frosts of this week have undoubtedly exterminated the last vestige of the disease."

Pennsylvania Financial Statement.

In accordance with the State law creating the Sinking Fund, Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation reciting the amount received under the act, the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by the Commissioners. From this it appears that in the year ending Nov. 30, 1871, the debt has been reduced $3,113,228 63, and that overdue loans of the State have been reduced to the extent of $18,000 more, the two amounts constituting the total reduction of the debt. There is nothing in the proclamation concerning the exact amount of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, which is unofficially reported to be, in round numbers, about $29,000,000.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

Another of TWEED's Banks, the Ocean National, with a Capital of $1,000,000, was reported in trouble early this morning, and the subsequent developments of the day proved it a failure of the worst kind. The City and County Treasury is said to be a heavy sufferer, and the Western Banks that corresponded, from old association, before TWEED and his man, CORNELIUS CORSON, came into control, with the Ocean, also come in as creditors to nearly half a million of dollars. It is deplorable to add that the concern has been in a very bad way for some time past, and that the National Bank Examiner, in this vicinity, Mr. COLLENDER, is said to be deeply implicated in the systematic concealment of its true situation. TWEED and the Tammany Ring bought into control about a year ago, as they had bought the Tenth National the previous year, and attempted, though with only partial success, to buy the Bank of the Commonwealth. It is known that the Ocean Bank was damaged by the robbery in June, 1869, under Mr. D. RANDOLPH MARTIN. After Tammany bought into the control, the fortunes of the Bank and the conduct of the Ring became practically identified. The recent overthrow of the latter sealed the doom of the Bank. Mr. STEVENSON, the former Cashier, was made President on the withdrawal of Mr. MARTIN from its head, but who remained, however, a member of the Direction.

This untoward, but not very surprising event, was used to the prejudice of the Money market, already working close by reason of the "lock up" of certain *Bear* speculators on the Street, and also against the Stock market, through the forenoon, but both closed up better about 3 o'clock. The superabundance of Gold contributes to the demand for Money, as noticed some days ago, after the price fell to 110 ₩ cent. Today the sales had a further decline to 109⅜@109¼ ₩ cent. Exchange improved on yesterday's business, and the drawings for the steamer *Russia*, and the mail-steamer sailing to-morrow, were at 109@109½ ₩ cent. for 60 days London.

At the Stock Exchange the London Cables had the effect to keep strong the Public Funds, notwithstanding the continued decline in Gold. The prices abroad for the 5-20s other than the 1862s, which are affected by the calls of the Treasury for redemption, and also for the New 5 ₩ cent. Stock, come very stiff, and the 5-20s of 1867 sold in London up to 96¼ ₩ cent. Sterling Money. The Southern State Bonds were a little weaker on Tennessee, Virginias and South Carolinas. The established Railroad Mortgages were steady. The Railroad Stocks were active and prices from hour to hour, quite feverish, weak in the morning in preparation for "tight Money," and stronger after the troubles of making up the Bank accounts of the Brokers were pretty well over. The parties to the "lock up" in Money have thus far failed to profit largely by their very equivocal operation, but it is given out that they mean to persevere.

After the Boards of the Exchange broke up, Gold was steady at 109⅜ ₩ cent.; Bills on London firm at 109@109¼, and the 5-20s of 1867 sold up to 115¼@115⅜ ₩ cent. The Railroad speculation was generally stronger than at the Boards, Lake Shore leading the market at 91¼@91⅜, after selling at 90⅞ early in the day on the money pressure. The latest quotations on Broad-street are given below. Money was dear to the close of Bank hours, but not so difficult to be had as yesterday afternoon.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 12.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅛	115¼
American Gold	109⅝	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅝	92¼
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs	87⅛	87⅛
Reading	114⅛	114¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅛	103⅜
North-west Common	61⅛	61⅛
North-west Preferred	80⅝	80⅞
Pacific Mail	48⅛	47⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77	77⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	42⅜
Toledo and Wabash	63⅞	64
Western Telegraph	68	68⅛
Erie	32⅝	32⅝
Union Pacific	27½	27⅝
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	90⅞	91⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	83⅛	83⅛

The market for the Railroads, at the very close, on Broad-street, was strong.

At the close of the day the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	114⅜	5-20 reg., '67	115⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	117⅜	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '62	110	5-20 reg., '68	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '62	110⅞	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	109
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	109⅝
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s reg., '81	109
5-20 coup., '65	110⅜	5s coup., '81	109⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s currency	113⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅜		

The following bids were made at the Stock Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Del., Lack. & W. 2d	95½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext'd	94½
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Estate	87	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	86½
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscn.	87	Tol. & Wab. 2d	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¼	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	86½
Erie 1st, Extended	99	Gt. Western 1st, '88	94
Erie 2d 7s, '79	96	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	88
Erie 4th 7s, '80	87	Galena & Chic. Ext'd	105
Erie 5th 7s, '88	87	Galena & Chic. 2d	98
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	91½	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	102½
Long Dock bds	89	Morris & Essex 1st	103½

[illegible]

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Stocks were as follows:

Maryland Coal Co	24	Quicksilver Mining Co.	24½
American Coal	42	Mariposa Min. Co. pref.	1½
Spring Mountain Coal	65	Adams Express	[illegible]
Canton Co., Baltimore	89	Wells-Fargo Express	56½
N. J. Land Imp'nt Co.	71	American M. U. Exp.	60½
Con. C'l of Maryland	37	United States Express	60½
Cumb'd Coal and Iron	40	Pacific Mail Steam. Co.	47⅞
Western Union Tel.	68⅛		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,281,034 88
Gold payments	1,097,572 99
Gold balance	66,670,902 44
Currency receipts	480,198 07
Currency payments	465,273 60
Currency balance	8,785,898 12
Customs	422,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	..	95
City 6s, New	98⅜	99
Camden and Amboy	134½	135
Pennsylvania Central	57⅜	57⅝
Reading	114⅛	114½
Lehigh Valley	..	60
Catawissa Preferred	..	45
Philadelphia and Erie	24⅞	25⅛
Northern Central	38⅛	38½
Lehigh Navigation	36½	36⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	..	93⅜

The sudden additional rise in Cotton over last week's prices, yesterday, brought down one of the oldest firms in the trade, Messrs. W. P. WRIGHT & Co. They had been heavy sellers for future delivery, and the differences against them are said to be such as to authorize a dividend of only fifty cents on the dollar from their estate. Another house of respectability was also in trouble yesterday, and two or more additional difficulties are reported in the trade today, owing, in part, to yesterday's troubles.

The Metropolitan National Bank has notified a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.* payable, free of tax, Jan. 1.

The Guaranty and Indemnity Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The New-Jersey Central Company have declared a Dividend of *Three and a Half ₩ cent.* on the Stock and Interest, at the rate of 7 ₩ cent. a year on the Scrip, payable Jan. 20.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $4,176,158.

The books of subscription to the capital stock of the Lorillard Insurance Company are now open at No. 152 Broadway, and will remain open until the 20th inst.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 41 Park-row.

☞ THE INCREASE OF OUR BUSINESS IN FINANCIAL ADVERTISING has compelled us to place this department under the supervision of a gentleman of many years' experience in Wall-street, who has aided in placing some of the more successful Railroad Loans. We offer special facilities for giving publicity to new Railroad Bonds, and other securities, in the country and City newspapers. Our establishment, which is the largest in New-York, is conducted on the plan of minute daily scrutiny of all financial advertisements, so as to check the intrusion of errors and to secure as good a position as is desired by the advertiser.

Advertisements and paragraphs can be prepared and written by us without any charge. Pamphlets and prospectuses, illustrated by maps or cuts, for facilitating the negotiation of loans, are also got up by us on reasonable terms and at short notice.

We shall be happy to supply any information, with estimates and printed slips of any contemplated advertisements.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX.

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $12,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Policy of the Government

LOOKS TO

A Steady Redemption of its Bonds at Par.

In view of this fact, it becomes important that holders should avail themselves of the present favorable opportunity of exchanging their securities for a

BOND OF EQUAL SAFETY.

Many holders are exchanging them for NORTHERN PACIFIC GOLD SEVEN-THIRTIES at a large profit.

One thousand dollars currency invested now in Northern Pacifics, will yield in ten years, in gold, $1,730, while it is also practically certain that at the end of ten years a 7-30 Northern Pacific Bond will stand at least 10 per cent. higher in the market than a six per cent. Gold Bond equally secured.

NORTHERN PACIFICS have sold, during the year, to an extent unequaled by those of any other Corporation, and they have now taken their place among the solid and favorite Securities of the country.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS BY THE GOVERNMENT

—of which a second instalment of $20,000,000 has been called in for payment in March next—is rapidly going on, releasing a large amount of invested capital, a large proportion of which must seek reinvestment in substantial securities.

We offer and recommend the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as among the safest and most desirable securities to be had in the market for the secure investment of capital.

A small proportion only of the loan now remains unsold, and the reinvestment of the proceeds of redeemed Five-twenties should absorb them within a short time.

Present price, [illegible] and accrued interest.

Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered.

The popularity of, and demand for, the CENTRAL PACIFIC 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, originally put on the market by us, and now in demand at from 3 to 4 per cent. premium, afford an illustration of the high standing which this class of Bonds, amply secured on well-managed and productive Trunk Lines of Railroad, must always maintain.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Spring, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 19⅜@$1 20; No. 3 do., $1 15; No. 2, seller December, $1 19½@$1 20; seller last half of month, $1 20¼; seller January, $1 21¼; seller February, [illegible]. CORN in fair demand but at lower rates, [illegible]; rejected, 39½c.@40c.; seller January, 42c.@42½c.; seller February, 43c.@43½c.; seller April, [illegible]; seller May, 49c.@49½c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32c.; rejected, 29c.; seller January, 32½c.@32⅞c.; seller May, 36c. RYE steady and unchanged; No. 2, 62½c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, [illegible]; No. 2, do., seller January, [illegible]. PORK active and higher; $12 [illegible] cash or seller December; seller January, $12 35@$13 50; seller February, [illegible]; seller March, [illegible]; seller April, $14 30, closing at outside prices. LARD in fair demand; advanced; [illegible]; seller January, 8½c.; seller February, 9c.@9½c.; seller March, 9⅜c.@9½c. BULK MEATS firm; advancing tendency. HAMS, 9½c.@7¾c.; Shoulders, 4c.; Short Rib Sides, 5½c.; Short Clear Middles, 6c. BULK MEATS in fair demand; advanced; Shoulders, 4⅛c.@4⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5c.; Clear do., [illegible]. Live HOGS in good demand at $3 90@$4 37½ for dressed, $4 [illegible] for common, and $4 [illegible]. WHISKY dull and drooping at 91c. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, [illegible] Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—FLOUR quiet; choice superfine Winter, $6 [illegible]; double extra Winter, $6 25@$6 40. WHEAT quiet; buyers off; No. 2 Spring, $1 21; No. 3 Red Winter, $1 [illegible]. CORN in improved demand for bulk; [illegible] on track, 44c.@45½c. OATS dull; No. 2, in elevator, 33c. BARLEY, 77½c.@80c. RYE steady; No. 2 Fall, 74c.@74½c. WHISKY dull at 92c. TOBACCO [illegible]. HEMP nominal. BAGGING dull at 17c. [illegible] PORK firm, $13 25, cash; $13 75, seller January. CUT MEATS firm; 300,000 lbs. Kansas City Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5c.; Clear Sides, 5⅞c. Dry-salted MEATS active; 300,000 lbs. at St. Joseph, [illegible] days in salt, sales at 4c., 100,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides, four weeks in salt, at 5c. [illegible] sales, at 5¼c.; sales of Shoulders [illegible] days in salt, at 4½c. BACON steady; small lots steady; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Sides, [illegible]. LARD in good demand and higher; 8½c. [illegible] here. Live HOGS firmer and higher; [illegible]; sales mostly at $4@$4 15. CATTLE unchanged; ranging from $1 50@$6. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 8,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—SHIPMENTS—20,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Barley. MARKET for FLOUR and GRAIN is very dull, and prices are unchanged. The only sales reported were 2 cars White Michigan Wheat at $1 [illegible], 1 car Amber Michigan Wheat at $1 52, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 Corn at 60c. PROVISIONS and HIGHWINES are quiet and unchanged. CATTLE—Supply, 4,[illegible] head, or 186 cars, against 190 cars for the same time last week; quality generally good; supply of Cattle fair; market dull; prices 12½c.@20c. lower; sales of 121 Ohio Steers ranging from [illegible], at $[illegible]; 27 Illinois Steers, ranging from [illegible] to 1,360 lbs., at $4 [illegible]; 150 Indiana, ranging from 1,145 to 1,315 lbs., at $4 50@$5 40; [illegible] Christmas Steers, ranging from 1,750 to 1,840 lbs., at $[illegible]. SHEEP—Supply, 3,500 head; market [illegible], prices steady and firm. Sales of [illegible] head of Ohio Sheep, ranging from 73 to 93 lbs., at $4 [illegible]@$5 25; [illegible] Michigan Sheep, ranging from 75 to 82 lbs., at $4 [illegible]; [illegible] Indiana Sheep, averaging 82 lbs., at $4. HOGS—Receipts, 5,100 head; market rules active; prices unchanged, closing quiet, with a downward tendency; sales of 4,900 head at $4 [illegible] $4 60 for medium to choice.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—FLOUR steady at $6 60@$6 75. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 46@$1 48. CORN in good demand at 42c.@43c. RYE steady at 73c.@75c. OATS steady at [illegible]. BARLEY steady at 75c.@85c. PORK firm and in fair demand at $13 75; asking $14. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; Steam, 8¼c.@8½c.; Kettle, 9c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 6½c.@6⅝c. BACON firm and scarce; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. Live HOGS advanced, in fair demand at $4 [illegible]; receipts, 7,000. WHISKY dull and declining at [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1, $1 23½; No. 2, $1 [illegible]. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2, 32½c. CORN in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c. RYE dull and lower; No. 1, 64½c. BARLEY dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 62½c. Live HOGS active and higher; $3 90@$4 20. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—WHEAT—Limited milling inquiry; sales 2 cars No. 2 Amber State, delivered in Troy, at $1 [illegible]. RYE quiet. CORN steady, with a moderate supply; sales 2 cars Western Mixed at 80c. BARLEY steady and unchanged; sales 10 cars Canada West, to arrive, at $1 05. OATS more active; sales 4,000 bushels State, mainly in bags, at [illegible] for Mixed State; [illegible] for White.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 12.—FLOUR active and higher; $[illegible]. CORN dull and drooping; 70c.@72c. OATS—Demand light; holders firm; 50c.@52c. BULK MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 5½c.@6½c.; Sides, 8½c.@8⅞c. BACON dull and nominal.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—COTTON very firm; holders asking higher rates; buyers and sellers apart; tendency upward; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 3,913 bales; exports to Havre, 317 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 86,347 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—COTTON active and excited; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 12,867 bales; gross, 13,065 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,400 bales; to Great Britain, 3,873 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 127,784 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 12.—COTTON buoyant; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 2,284 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,124 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 35,076 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; tendency upward; Middlings, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 2,338 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,736 bales; coastwise, 1,568 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 39,537 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,659 bales; exports to the Continent, 360 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 30,164 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 12.—COTTON active and strong; Middling, 19c.; receipts, 900 bales; sales, 800 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	6	Moss, bales	[illegible]
Broom-corn, bales	40	Tar, bbls.	180
Cotton, bales	1,325	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	25	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	104	Beef, pkgs.	1,581
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	73	Cutmeats, pkgs.	2,751
Eggs, bbls.	749	Grease, pkgs.	140
Flour, bbls.	10,508	Lard, pkgs.	3,449
Wheat, bushels	17,400	Stearine, pkgs.	141
Corn, bushels	21,430	Butter, pkgs.	2,463
Oats, bushels	14,700	Cheese, pkgs.	5,490
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	335
Grass-seed, bushels	3,174	Lard-oil, bbls.	100
Beans, bbls.	181	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	500	Starch, boxes	500
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Sumac, bags	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	400	Tea, half-chests	2,936
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,006
Hemp, bales	7	Whisky, bbls.	370
Flax, bales	138	Wool, bales	233
Hops, bales	138	Green Apples, bbls.	724
Leather, sides	14,908		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Ohio*, for Liverpool—16,274 bushels Corn, 195 tcs. Lard, 197 bales Cotton, 6,400 Staves, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 300 tcs. Beef.

By the ship *Hudson*, for London—100 cases Claret, 750 bbls. Rosin, 2,460 Staves, 150 tcs. Beef, 2,500 bbls. Oil-cake, 1,205 boxes Cheese, 155 boxes Clocks, 150 boxes Maizena, 20 bbls. Maizena, 146 barrels Lobsters, 3 cases Machinery, 27,854 bushels Wheat, 22,794 bushels Corn, 1,672 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Tallow, 500 bags Clover-seed.

By the steamer *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—[illegible] Lard, 11,272 bushels Corn, 351 cases Sewing-machines, 1,160 boxes Extract, 450 boxes Meat, [illegible] cases Cigars, 1 case Leather, 252 bales Tobacco, 27 hhds. Tobacco, 47 cases Machinery, 2 cases Rubber, 10 bbls. Rubber, 2,904 bags Clover-seed, 2 bags Coffee, 4 bales Furs, 210 tcs. Grease, 15 boxes Essential Oil, 20 bbls. Apples, 79 boxes Clocks, 20 boxes Preserves, 48 cases Oil of Peppermint, 67 cases Spermaceti, [illegible], 1,000 cases Lobsters, 25 cases Bacon, 40 bbls. Maizena, 12 bbls. Brandy.

By the ship *Mozart*, for Antwerp—5,154 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *San Juan*, for Seville—700 bbls. Petroleum, 100 bbls. Rosin, 20 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 3,000 cases Petroleum, 6,000 Oars.

By the schooner *George Washington*, for Barbados—302 boxes Herring, 8 bbls. Apples, 40 bbls. Paper, 50 boxes Smoked Herring, 4 boxes Pickles, 2 boxes Crackers, 10 bales Hay, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 10 bbls. Onions, 6,517 ft. Lumber.

By the brig *George Downes*, for Trinidad—40 Mules, 16 Horses, 50 bbls. Pork, 70 bbls. Beef, 2,450 lbs. Cheese, 5,000 lbs. Lard, 150 bbls. Bread, 340 bushels Peas, 80 cases Matches, 200 bushels Corn, 600 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Corn-meal, 150 Shooks.

By the bark *Prindsesse Alexandra*, for St. Croix—50 cases Petroleum, 500 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 50 boxes Soap, 13 bbls. Sugar, 3,600 lbs. Cheese, 250 boxes Starch, 25 boxes Biscuit, 70 bbls. Pork.

By the schooner *Ontario*, for Antigua—450 bbls. Flour, 146 bbls. Corn-meal, 260 pkgs. Bread, 25 bbls. Pork, 150 boxes Candles, 800 bushels Corn, 50 bushels Peas, 685 lbs. Cheese, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 10 bbls. Apples, 1,331 lbs. Ham, 1,250 lbs. Lard, 10 cases Matches, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 18 pkgs. Oil-meal, 25 bbls. Mackerel, 50 bags Bran, 6 Chairs, 3 kegs Nails.

ASHES—Have been firm and in request at $8@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Offerings very light.

BOOTS AND SHOES—For seasonable stock there has been a moderate call noted, mainly from the local and near-by trade. Prices have been quoted essentially unchanged.

COFFEE—The Rio telegram received today was deemed favorable, and holders were quite firm in their views; but the demand was tame, and the reported dealings were unimportant, having been wholly in job lots, from second hands, within our range. The week's receipts of Rio have been only [illegible] bags; sales, [illegible] bags; stock in first hands this morning, as made up by Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS, [illegible] bags here, and 70,[illegible] bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted as follows: Ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; fair, 15½c.@16c.; good, 16c.@16½c.; prime at 16¾c.@17c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 14½c.@17½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16½c.@17½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@18½c.; Manila, 18½c.@17½c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 12½c.@13½c., gold, ₩ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	4,400
At New-Orleans	5,702
At Mobile	2,400
At Baltimore	12,800
At New-York	50,538
Grand total	75,840

COTTON—The excitement in the market was abated today, and values were further advanced for both prompt and forward delivery, with free transactions reported. Another failure was announced on short contracts, with several suspensions and compromises. For early delivery the main call was from spinners, with a moderate inquiry from shippers and speculators. Prices opened ⅛c.@¼c. better, but closed ⅛c. off the highest figures. The official quotations, which show an advance of only ⅛c. ₩ lb. above those of yesterday, are wholly nominal. Sales have been reported of 2,[illegible] bales, (of which 407 bales were to arrive,) including 1,429 bales to spinners, 331 bales to shippers, 422 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings were extensive, particularly so for December and January, opening at an improvement of full ¼c. ₩ lb., but subsequently receding about ⅛c. ₩ lb., and closing rather tamely. Sales, 19,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 200 bales at 19 13-16c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 500 bales at 19⅞c.; January, 1,200 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 200 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 20¼c., 200 bales at 20 3-32c.; February, 400 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20¼c., 200 bales at 20½c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; March, 200 bales at 20½c., 200 bales at 20⅝c.; April, 100 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20⅞c. And today, for December, 300 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20 3-16c., 200 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 20c.; January, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 100 bales at 19⅞c.; February, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20c.; March, 200 bales at 20⅛c., 500 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅜c., March and April, 100 bales each, at 20⅛c., together; April, 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 200 bales at 20½c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 400 bales at 20⅝c.; May, 200 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 400 bales at 20⅝c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales March. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.85c.; January, 19.98c.; February, 20.[illegible]c.; March, 20.08c.; April, 20.12c.; May, 20.28c. The receipts at this port today were 2,[illegible] bales, including 495 bales from Norfolk, 783 bales ₩ rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today, 27,[illegible] bales, and thus far this week, were 52,132 bales, against 54,837 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,081,173 bales, against 1,251,[illegible] bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	18⅛
Good Ordinary	19	19	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛
Good Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	22

EARTHENWARE—Has been advanced about five ₩ cent., owing to the increased cost of production. At the advanced figures there is a fair offering of stock, with about the usual demand at this season.

FISH—Business continues very tame within our previous range. Dry Cod at $4 50@$6 ₩ cwt. No. 1 Mackerel, $17@$17 [illegible]; No. 2 do., $8 50@$[illegible]; No. 3 do., $7@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring, [illegible]. Smoked Herring, 30c.@38c. for Scaled and [illegible] for No. 1, ₩ box; Dutch Herring, $1 25 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate movement reported in State and Western Flour, mostly in desirable trade and Family Extras, at essentially unchanged prices. Holders do not seem urgent to realize, and are unwilling to make concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to cheap Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 20; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$6 85; very good to fancy $6 90@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7, ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 50@$5 40
Sour Flour	5 75@ 6 60
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 20
Extra State	6 50@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 00@10 00

Southern Flour has been in comparatively light stock and moderate demand at previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $6 25@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extras, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request, in a jobbing way, at $4 30@$5 30 ₩ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at $3 55@$4 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 50 for Jersey and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 420 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 30@$3 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins have been held with much confidence, on a reduced offering of stock, and have been in fair demand; sales, 4,000 boxes Layer at $3 30@$3 40 ₩ box; and 2,000 boxes Valencia at 11⅛c. ₩ lb. Currants have been in moderate request at previous prices; 200 bbls. were sold at 6½c. ₩ lb. Citron has been quoted up to 34c.@35c., on a better inquiry. Other kinds have been rather sparingly dealt in at about former quotations; sales, 200 cases Figs, 500 bags French Walnuts, and 250 kegs French Prunes, on private terms; also, 300 boxes of the latter at 13½c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite dull, again, today, and values have been more or less nominal. Shippers have been bidding with unusual reserve. There has been very little call from millers. Holders have been talking confidently, and offering stock quite sparingly. No. 2 Spring is nominally quoted at from $1 50 for ordinary Chicago, to $1 55 for prime Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 54 for the latter, in store. A boat-load of No. 2 Chicago was sold for export on strictly private terms. Red and Amber Winter Wheat was nominally firm, but neglected. White Wheat attracted some attention, but the bids were much below the views of sellers, preventing free dealings. We quoted Red and Amber Western nominally at from $1 57@$1 67, and White Western at $1 60@$1 75; White Genesee at $1 67@$1 77; Red and Amber State at $1 58@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. There was a limited inquiry noted for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 60,000 bushels, at 75c. for Mixed Western afloat; 77½c.@78c. for do., in store; 76½c.@77c. for new do.; 75½c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 76c.@80c. for White Western, and 80c.@85c. for White Southern. Rye has been in some demand for shipment to the Continent at about former figures; 10,000 bushels Canada were purchased at 85c. ₩ bushel; small lots of State were placed at 90c.@92c. ₩ bushel....Barley has been quite dull at about previous quotations; small sales of Canada from cars, were made at $1 02, and of two-rowed State at 82½c....Barley-malt has been inactive at unaltered figures....Oats have been moderately active, but rather less firm as to price. The chief dealings were in mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels, at 50c. for Mixed Western afloat, 54c.@55½c. for do. from cars, 54c.@55¼c. for do. in store, 52½c.@55½c. for Black, 50c.@56c. for Mixed State, 56c.@58½c. for ordinary to [illegible]

choice White Western and White Oats, from track, store and afloat, ₩ bushel.

HEMP—Has been quiet today, but without material change in values; 200 bales Jute were sold at 6½c. [illegible]

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Firm and in demand, as previously reported.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been further advanced in price, on an improved inquiry; sales 720,000 lbs. [illegible] for prompt, and 27c. for January, delivery. Iron has been quoted about steady, but has been very dull; 200 tons Glengarnock Pig were sold on private terms. Lead, Spelter and Zinc unchanged. Tin has been held with increasing confidence, on fair inquiry and reduced offering of stock; sales, 1,000 boxes Charcoal Plates on the basis of [illegible], gold, for I. C.; and 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $[illegible] gold, ₩ box.

MOLASSES—The market has been more active for New-Orleans, [illegible] which have been quoted firmer. Sales, 250 bbls., at private trade, at 68c.@80c.; and 200 bbls., at auction, at 62c.@67½c. ₩ gallon. Quite an extensive movement has been reported in Cuba Muscovado, for refining purposes, sales having been made of 1,874 hhds. and 170 tcs. on private terms. Apart from these operations the dealings were unimportant. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c.; Cuba, [illegible]; for old and 28c.@38c. for new; English Islands, 30c.@55c.; and New-Orleans, 80c.@83c. for old, and 63c.@86c. for new, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been offered sparingly and quoted firm, on the basis of $4 [illegible] for strained, with a fair inquiry noted, mostly for shipment; sales, 1,200 bbls. at the quoted rate; also, 100 bbls. common at $4 50 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar has been held with confidence, in light offerings, but has been quiet....Spirits Turpentine has been in good request and quoted stronger at from 48c.@49c. for merchantable; sales, 250 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49c. for merchantable; Crude do., nominal. Rosin, $4 50@$[illegible] ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3 [illegible]; Pitch, $4 75@$5 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The scant offerings and firm views of holders checked business today. Refined has been quiet in the local market on the basis of 23½c.@23¾c. for early delivery. The sales reported were 1,200 bbls. For prompt delivery holders were claiming 24c. ₩ gallon, with very little Oil available. Toward the close the market was quoted weaker, under the Creek reports. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. for early, and 3,000 bbls. for January delivery, at [illegible], and 2,000 bbls. February delivery, at 23¾c. ₩ gallon....Refined Oil, in cases, quoted at 30½c.@31¼c., with a dull market....Crude Oil, in bulk, inactive at 13½c.@14c.; Shipping, Crude at 13⅜c.@17⅜c....Naphtha and wholly nominal....The Creek reports are of a weaker market, with Lower Road deliveries quoted down to $4 30@$4 35, under the monthly exhibit of the Titusville *Herald* for November, showing an aggregate production of 520,681 bbls., or a daily average of 17,672 bbls., which makes an increase of 540 bbls. per day for the month; stock, at the close of November, 552,274 bbls., or 30,000 bbls. more than at the close of October.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate request and held with firmness. Other kinds in light demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., early delivery, at $13 62½@$13 75 for Western Mess, $13@$13 25 for new City and Country Mess, $9 75@$10 25 for Prime to Extra Prime, $12 75 for new Extra Prime, $11 25 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a good demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 for new, seller January, $15 do., seller February, and $15, seller March; sales, 2,400 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after at 5⅜c.@6¼c. for City, and 5¾c.@6½c. for Western, ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been inactive and rather weak at 9c.@10½c. for Hams, 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@8½c. for Bellies, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 280 pkgs....Included in the sales were 60,000 lbs. Bellies, [illegible], at 8c. ₩ lb....Bacon has attracted less attention, and with more liberal offerings, particularly of Short Rib, prices have been quoted easier and somewhat irregular. Sales, 1,700 boxes, including, for early delivery, 50 boxes Short Rib, at 7½c.@7⅝c., chiefly at 7½c.; 60 boxes Long Clear at 7⅜c.; and for forward delivery here, 900 boxes Long and Short Clear, December, on private terms; and at Chicago, 600 boxes Short Rib, at 6⅜c.; and 250 boxes Long Clear at 6⅛c., December or January delivery, option of the seller, with a bid of 6⅛c. reported as having been refused for 500 boxes, Short Clear, same delivery....Lard has been less urgently inquired for, particularly by shippers, and has been quoted less firm toward the close, on more liberal offerings; sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Western Steam, 9¼c. for Kettle-rendered, 9½c.@9⅝c. for City, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderately active at rather lower prices; sales reported of 4,250 tcs. Western Steam, including 1,000 tcs., seller December at 9⅛c.; 1,000 do., seller January at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 500 tcs. February at 10c.; 500 tcs. seller March at 10⅛c., and 250 tcs. seller April at 10⅛c., ₩ lb. Beef has been in demand and steady, ranging from [illegible] for Mess, and [illegible] for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales 210 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, at from $17@$19 50 for Prime Mess, and $19@$21 50 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 50 for fancy City do., ₩ tierce; sales, 180 tcs., chiefly Prime Mess. Beef Hams have been in fair demand, with sales of 400 bbls., at $[illegible] for new....Butter and Cheese have been generally dull, and values nominally unaltered, though the tendency was in favor of buyers.

SEEDS—Clover has been firm in price and in fair demand, lighter receipts and offerings; sales, 1,700 bags, on the basis of 11⅛c.@12c. for the best Indiana and 11¾c.@12c. for Ohio. Other kinds quite dull. Calcutta Linseed has been in quite active request at rather firmer prices; 2,000 bags at $2 22@$2 25 gold, ₩ bushel of 56 lbs., part 60 days credit. Other kinds quiet.

SOAP—Has been in demand at steady rates for domestic, [illegible]. We quote Castile at 11¼c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1, 6⅝c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—The jobbing trade is fair, but in the wholesale line business is dull. We quote No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1 02½; Mace at $1 40@$1 42½; Cassia, [illegible]; White Pepper, 25c.; East India Pepper at 16½c.@17c.; Ginger at 9½c.@10½c.; Pimento at 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—A fair demand has been noted for Raw at about steady prices. The inquiry has been mostly for refining stock. The offerings have been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 hhds., 1,[illegible] boxes, and 10,000 bags, including 264 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 9¼c.; 325 hhds. fair refining do. at 9⅛c.; 166 hhds. good fair to good refining Porto Rico at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 673 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 481 boxes Havana, Clayed, at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; 501 boxes do., No. 12, at 10⅛c., and 10,000 bags Mauritius, said to be No. 9, to be delivered from Boston, on private terms. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; good do. at 9⅛c.; prime do. at 9⅜c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¾c.@9⅜c.; Grocery Grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅞c.@10c.; Manila, in bags, at 7¾c.@9⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand at 10¾c.@11⅛c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been offered more freely, and, though in fairly active demand, has been quoted less firm. Sales, 300,000 lbs., common to choice, at 9c.@9⅜c., mainly at 9⅛c. for strictly prime samples. Of Stearine, 75,000 lbs. were sold, at 9⅛c.@10c., and of Grease, 20,000 lbs., at 6⅞c.@7c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—All kinds have been dull; values essentially unchanged. Sales, 30 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, in lots, at 10c.@30c.; and 100 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15 ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull, but steady, at 91 ₩ gallon. Sales, 170 bbls., in lots, at the quoted rate.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more call for Grain room, with rates quoted about steady. In other respects the movements in the berth line were quite limited, on the basis of previous figures. In the chartering line there was less animation, but rates were pretty well supported, on a comparatively moderate offering of tonnage. Petroleum vessels were in some request. The advanced prices claimed for Cotton checked the outward movement. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been: 700 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, and [illegible] for compressed, by sail; [illegible] bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at [illegible]; 7,000 bushels Wheat, by do., at 7d., both in bulk; 21,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at [illegible] ₩ bushel; 2,100 boxes Cheese, by steam, in lots, at 40s.; 480 tcs. Lard at 35s., by steam, and 32s. by sail; 600 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 35s., and sail at 25s.; 300 tcs. Beef on private terms; 118 pkgs. Tallow at 35s., by steam, and 25s. by sail.... For London, by sail, 500 bags Clover-seed at 30s.; 350 boxes Cheese at 50s.; 200 tcs. and bbls. Rosin on private terms, and 400 pkgs. Oil-cake at 26s. 3d.; and by steam, 400 bbls. Pork at 4s. [illegible] bbl.; 1,500 bags Clover-seed on private terms. For Bristol, 500 bags Clover-seed on private terms. For Cork and orders, a British bark, 375 tons, with 4,300 quarters Grain, (chartered in Europe,) on private terms; also a bark with 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported without particulars. For Antwerp, 400 boxes Bacon at 35s.@42s. 6d. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Rosin at 4s. ₩ 280 lbs.; 20 pkgs. Tallow and 100 bbls. Oil at 40s. ₩ ton. For Amsterdam, 65 pkgs. Tallow at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For the Continent, a German bark, 400 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (on foreign charter,) on private terms; also, a British bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, without [illegible]. For Havre, Antwerp or Bremen, an American ship, 1,480 tons, with about 12,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Lisbon, a Norwegian brig, 250 tons, with equal to about 2,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. ₩ quarter. For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 511 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Flour, and an American brig, 358 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Flour, both from Baltimore, at 90c. ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for Money and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 96⅜; 10-40s, 90⅜.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92⅛; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 96¼; 10-40s, 90⅜.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛ for the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 96¼; 10-40s, 90⅜.

PARIS, Dec. 12—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—10½ A. M.—COTTON advancing; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 18,000 bales; sales of ship named at Savannah or Charleston have been made at 10d. for Middling. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 18,000 American.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d.; The sales of the day are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 10d.@10⅛d. for Middling. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet; Wheat, 12s. 3d. ₩ cental for California White; Corn, 32s. 6d. ₩ quarter; Peas, 40s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. ₩ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess; Beef, 77s. 6d. ₩ tierce for Extra Prime Mess; Lard, 45s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. The advices from Manchester are more favorable, but do not affect the market here.

Evening—LINSEED-OIL, £35 ₩ ton.

LONDON, Dec. 12—Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £35 10s. ₩ ton. Common ROSIN, 12s. 3d. ₩ cwt. TURPENTINE, 46s. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—SUGAR easier, but not quotably lower. EXCHANGE—On United States, 60 days, currency, 2½@3⅛ premium; at short sight, 4@4¼ premium; on London, 24@24½ premium; on Paris, 7@7½ premium.

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The New-York Times.

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Mr. Belmont and the Ring.

We have heard for weeks past of the rumored compromise between some of the leading Reformers and Mayor HALL. We refrained, however, from making any allusion to the matter, because we hoped that the Reformers in question would think better of it, or at least that some apprehension of public displeasure would save them from making a holy alliance with Mayor HALL. In this expectation, however, we have been disappointed. Whatever Mayor HALL may lack in honesty he makes up in cunning, and he seems to have gone the right way to work to take the sting out of some "leading" Reformers. He has simply said to them: "I will give you all the offices you like if you will only allow me to remain Mayor of the City." The bargain was satisfactory to both sides, and A. OAKEY HALL, member of the Union Club, President of the Lotos Club, (whatever and whatever the Lotos Club may be,) is likely to remain Mayor of the City until the Legislature meets.

The fact is that the Mayor has found some very good supporters of late. This is to be accounted for in various ways. In the first place, the Democrats who took part in the recent reform movement to save their own party from dissolution, begin to think that they have been fighting on the Republican side quite long enough. They say to each other: "We must get out of this; the State is already lost; if we go on much longer making war upon each other, there will be no hope of doing any good for ourselves next year. We have done enough to save the party from the Tammany stigma. Now let the Republicans finish the job on their own account." Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, for instance, cannot bear the thought of inflicting an injury on his party. He is a highly honorable man, but he is an ardent —we might almost say a violent—Democrat, and he is not willing to run in Republican traces any longer. We cannot expect Mr. O'CONOR to be very eager in the reform cause if he thinks that he would thereby imperil the chances of the Democracy for next year.

There are other men who have special reasons for defending the Mayor, and among them is Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, agent for the ROTHSCHILDS in New-York, and a political associate of JAMES FISK, Jr., the Erie swindler—that is to say, Mr. BELMONT has presided at public meetings at which FISK was a leading speaker, and he never offered to quit the chair, or in any way to signify his disapproval of FISK as a political friend. On Oct. 29, 1870, we made some comments on a very remarkable meeting of this description. Now, if Mr. AUGUST BELMONT has no objection to hold intercourse with FISK, it is quite natural that he should be in love with Mayor HALL, and put himself forward as his principal champion. Mr. BELMONT spoke of the election ticket which HALL concocted (with himself upon it) in the Fall of 1870 as one entitled to "hearty and *affectionate* approval." He has not changed his mind about HALL since that time. If anything, he likes him a little better than ever on account of the recent exposures. In fact, he has more reason than ever to keep on good terms with HALL, for the Mayor's removal might make a very important difference to Mr. BELMONT in the matter of those City consolidated bonds, which he sold at the nominal price of 104, at a time when they were worth 116 in the market—thus, as the *Evening Post* explained at the time, "causing a sacrifice of at least three-quarters of a million of dollars of the [illegible] money." It was out of this $750,000 that Supervisor Keyser, Esq., first helped example of all the Christian virtues received his little "take" of $75,000.

The first appointment of Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, which Mayor HALL did his utmost to prevent, interfered sadly with the progress of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT'S very advantageous contract. According to the entries in the public books of the sale above alluded to, the bonds were disposed of at par—so that among all the persons engaged in the transaction, somebody must have got a much larger "haul" than the Christian philanthropist NATHANIEL RAINS. RAINS'S voucher for $75,000 was cashed by BELMONT & Co. What Mr. BELMONT obtained we are not aware. But it is well known in financial circles that he only received the certified checks. He was an intimate friend of the "Ring," and could be depended on to do what was necessary, and keep his mouth closed about it afterward. It is always a great thing for men like TWEED & Co. to get men like AUGUST BELMONT to bolster them up. Mr. BELMONT is a great man socially, in a certain section of society—and it was perhaps the best section open to TWEED, SWEENY & Co.

The removal of HALL would even now be awkward for Mr. BELMONT, even if considerations of "friendship," based on substantial motives, did not intervene. Mr. BELMONT has made a great deal of money out of the Ring from time to time—he is one of the most prominent of all the "respectable persons"—for Mr. BELMONT is said to be a very respectable man—who kept the Ring in power for months longer than it would have existed without their help. It is a serious thing to reflect that the house of ROTHSCHILDS, one of the proudest in the world, is thus indirectly mixed up with a gang of the most infamous thieves ever discovered—but such is the fact. Even now, their agent is going about all over the City defending the Ring, extenuating their "mistakes," and telling people in his usual suitable way, that they must go to the Union Club and vote for HALL, or for ever after be deprived of the moral support and encouragement of AUGUST BELMONT—compared with which fate death is preferable. We hope the ROTHSCHILDS will be rejoiced to learn all this—but that is neither here nor there. Mr. BELMONT'S relations with the Ring have been of so close and confidential a character that he could scarcely be expected to "go back on them now," as he would say. What weight, then, ought his opinion to have with people who desire to see justice done? Mr. BELMONT may have cogent reasons for defending HALL and the rest of the Tammany gang. But people who have never had dealings with thieves are not bound by the same ties. Mr. BELMONT has still other reasons for keeping to his Tammany allies to the last. The Democratic papers alluded to them when they wanted to drive Mr. BELMONT from the National Democratic Committee. The Democrats were just then seized with one of their truth-telling fits, which are like angels' visits, few and far between—and they let out a good deal which may be worth further consideration.

Communism in New-York.

The Tammany Police Commissioners have once again made themselves ridiculous. First, they prohibited the sympathizers with the Paris Commune from parading on Sunday. Had it been possible to construe this as dictated by considerations of public order, and a desire to protect peaceable worshipers in the exercise of rights which even Internationalists are bound to respect, it would have been applauded by the bulk of the respectable community of this City. But it was, unfortunately, the first interference which had been attempted with the nuisance of Sunday parade. A funeral procession, with the trifling omission of a corpse, could have been no more objectionable than hundreds of similar displays which the Commissioners had quietly tolerated and protected. Nobody, therefore, gave the Commissioners credit for any special desire to enforce the Sunday law. Least of all, were the Internationalists prepared to accept this flimsy pretense. They believed that the Commissioners had some private reasons which they did not care to divulge, for interfering for the first time with the sacred right of sinking the day of rest, for a brief space. Riddens. Being the least likely people in the world to submit to intimidation in any form, it was not surprising that Messrs. BAKER, WOLFF & Co. resolved upon making a row. There was, strange to say, a considerable section of the Internationals who deferred to the Police order, and resolved to postpone the procession till Christmas Day. They have, probably, by this time greatly regretted their moderation, and are doubtless quite prepared to earn notoriety in company with their more violent associates.

The half-dozen leaders of Sunday's demonstration were promptly discharged by Justice SHANDLEY, without any opportunity being given to test the legality of their arrest. As the Association refused to accord him a vote of thanks, on the ground that he sat on the Bench, and was therefore a natural enemy of the new revolution, the Jefferson Market lawmaker will probably see that his effort to make a little political capital has been thrown away. Emboldened by the different estimate formed by the Police Board and a Police Justice of the value of the Sunday law, the Internationalists, of course, resolved upon still more decided action. Yesterday found Judge BOSWORTH and his colleagues in a ridiculous quandary—unable to justify their original order, unable to rescind it, unable to hear reasons in support of the renewed request to parade, unable, in fact, to do more than open their mouths, pending the recovery from temporary indisposition of that eminent legal authority, our admirable Mayor. Meanwhile, the Internationalists have no hesitation about their course. They will parade, and on Sunday, too, by permission of the Commissioners if they can get it; failing that, by permission of the Governor, and, in the absence of both, they will parade all the same, and let the Police experiment upon making wholesale arrests at discretion.

The ridicule which all this shuffling casts upon the local authorities will, also in the eyes of the country at large, be shared by the city which is unfortunate enough to be encumbered with them. The law on the subject is confessedly loose, and Messrs. HOSWORTH, SMITH and MANNERS are not the sort of people to be able to interpret it fairly. Very few people indeed sympathize with the declared aims of the International Society in a country like this, where liberty has reached as far as it can do, and remain compatible with order. The very absurdity of much of their programme would have abundantly secured public oblivion for the Internationals, but for the vacillating and contradictory treatment which has made them the heroes of the hour. If the Commissioners came to their first resolution after mature consideration and proper legal advice, they should have sustained it at all hazards. They are wrong the chief of the guardians of public order, and all this hesitation to face the consequences of their own acts, brings not only them into contempt, but the entire system which they represent. If we have no perfectly intelligible law on this vexed subject of public processions, the sooner we either get one framed, or leave them entirely without restriction, the better. Meanwhile let the Commissioners give some sensible account of their objections to the procession, and their special reason for interdicting it. The majority of our citizens are sick of the whole nuisance of Sunday demonstrations, and will be disposed to listen to any equitable method of giving everybody the right to a weekly day of rest.

Now that the Internationals have been dragged into public notice, it would not be inopportune to hear what special grievances attach, in their opinion, to the position of a working man in this country. In communities resting upon a feudal basis, subversive doctrines may be reasonable and just. In a society which rests upon universal suffrage, where the people govern in theory, and can, when they choose, govern in practice, it would be interesting to know what kind of democratic reconstruction the Internationalists have to propose. We have heard more than enough of the war against capital which they wish to begin, the unrighteousness of large incomes and the right of every man to have employment furnished him by the State in case of need. If these are the vital points of their creed, it would be desirable to have them reduced to something like a practical form. We understand that the Society in New-York numbers a large proportion of members of American birth. They may be supposed to have something else to secure their attachment to Communistic ideas beside the fact of Old World oppressions and traditions of unsuccessful revolutions. The public might appreciate the aims of the Society somewhat more correctly if these men would inform them what significance they attach on American soil to the red flag of European revolution. The bulk of the nation is quite satisfied with the Stars and Stripes, but is quite open to hear the other side.

The Dock Report Analyzed.

If it be asked what that eminently-respectable body, the Dock Commission, have done, it may be answered that, among other things, they have very industriously drawn their salaries. No one would suspect this, however, if he carelessly read the accounts of "HENRY A. SMITH, Treasurer," in the Dock Commission's printed report to the Mayor.

The law provides that the report of the Dock Commissioners shall contain, "First, the name, occupation *and compensation* of all persons appointed and employed by said Board."

On page 8 of the report, accordingly, appear the names and occupations of "all persons appointed and employed by the Board," but *no salaries*—the report only telling the inquisitive citizen that their "aggregate compensation appears in the Treasurer's report." Why did the eminently respectable and public-spirited Dock Commissioners violate the law? Especially when they had just quoted it on the preceding page? Why did Messrs. JOHN T. AGNEW, WILSON G. HUNT, RICHARD M. HENRY, HENRY A. SMITH, and WILLIAM WOOD, Commissioners, sign a report which in an important particular violated a clear provision of the law, well known to them, and just acknowledged by them?

But though the individual salaries are denied us in violation of the law, we are promised the "aggregate," in the Treasurer's report. We turn to this report, and find on page 27, "By amount paid as general expenses, *including salaries of officers and appointees, Department of Docks*, rent, furniture and fitting up of offices, stationery, printing, and advertising, $82,441 24." This entry on page 27 having met the eye of the cursory reader, he will turn away satisfied. But, if he should accidentally turn over the page, he would find, to his amazement, under the singular head of "amounts paid for account of construction," the following: "Salaries of the Commissioners of Docks, and Bureau of Engineer in Chief, $74,000 00;" and again, "Pay-rolls, field corps, Bureau of Engineering, $15,100."

Now, what in the name of all the cooks who ever cooked accounts, did Mr. HENRY A. SMITH, Treasurer, mean by his first entry of "general expenses, *including* salaries of officers and appointees, Department of Docks?" And what did he mean by his subsequent entries of "salaries," under a head where no one would think of looking for them? The whole report of HENRY A. SMITH, Treasurer, is a disgrace to him, and to the Dock Commissioners who accepted it; and neither WILSON G. HUNT, nor THOMAS AGNEW, nor WILLIAM WOOD, would ever have forgiven a book-keeper of their own who had presented them such a garbled account. Nor would they, in their own private business, have failed to detect its faults. SMITH'S account needs a rigid scrutiny, before any one can get from it the truth. We have taken the trouble to make an analysis of it, and here it is:

Rents Due on Docks.

Past due May 20, 1870	$112,077 00
Charged from May, 1870, to May, 1871	315,000 00
Total	$427,001 54
Paid to City Chamberlain to credit of Sinking Fund	249,500 00
Uncollected	76,700 00— 427,001 54

(The uncollected rents show culpable neglect on the part of the Commission.)

Construction Account.

Received from Controller	$300,000 00
Interest	5,559 21
For old lumber	179 69
Total	$305,403 94

Payments on this Account.

Salaries:	
General expenses, *including* salaries of officers and appointees, rent, furniture, stationery, printing and advertising	$82,441 24
Salaries of the Commissioners of Docks and Bureau of Engineer in Chief	74,000 00
Pay-rolls, field corps, Bureau of Engineering	15,100 00
Total of salaries	$171,541 24
Labor and Material	
Pay-rolls of dock-builders due in [illegible] before	[illegible] 00
Lumber	86,789 79
Dredging	30,199 12
Other items	24,501 07
Total labor and materials	$313,031 59
Cash on hand	19,499 92
Which balances the account very nearly	$305,403 86

Now, by this analysis of SMITH'S cooked accounts, the citizen may see that the Dock Commission has run tremendously to salaries. Of $486,449 12 which it has spent—being the amount of its receipts, less cash on hand—it spent in twelve months one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars in salaries and office-furniture, against three hundred and thirteen thousand for labor and materials. Here, perhaps, we find the reason why the law was violated by the Commissioners in their report, by their omission to report the salaries, and why HENRY A. SMITH, Treasurer, dodged the salary question in his report, and judiciously distributed the salary account under different heads. If he had said, plainly and truthfully, to the public, "The Dock Commissioners, honorable and public-spirited citizens, spent during the year $173,456 44 for salaries, against $313,032 50 for labor and materials," even, he could scarcely have presented such an uncooked account to the people without a blush. Especially when, in the interest of plain truth, he must have added that after all these tremendous salaries, the Commission had done nothing—had not even collected all the money due for dock rents.

But what is the public to think of such public-spirited citizens as AGNEW, WOOD and HUNT, all men familiar with book-keeping, all respecters of the laws, each receiving from the City Treasury ten thousand dollars a year, when they violate a clear and important provision of the law in their report, and submit to the public a badly-cooked set of accounts, unintelligible and plainly meant to be so? For it is clear that it would have been much easier in their case to obey the law, and to present an intelligible account, than to prepare the ingenious report which is signed HENRY A. SMITH, Treasurer.

Clerk of the State Senate.

The State Senate has but one important officer to choose—its Clerk. The President is chosen for it by law, except in cases of temporary vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The position of Clerk is, in fact, a more influential one than that of the President. He has the care of all the records. The accuracy, dispatch, and fairness with which public business is done depend largely upon him. His duties require energy, experience, tact and perfect integrity, and without all these their exercise becomes a clog on business, and may be a source of serious corruption. A capable and upright man in that position may always do much to prevent and impede those tricks of legislation which are known to the lobby and the lobby's creatures.

Under these circumstances, we confess to some surprise that the *Tribune* should publicly support for that position a man of the reputation of Mr. WILLIAM G. WEED, of Albany, familiarly known about the capital as "BILL" WEED. This man's standing can hardly be unknown in the *Tribune* office, though we are willing to believe that the indorsement of him by that paper is due to that child-like innocence which makes it an admirer of "HANK SMITH'S" virtues, and a firm unbeliever in the crimes of OAKEY HALL. WEED is nothing more nor less than a professional politician of the stamp not at all popular just now. He has been for years the confidential political agent of more famous, but no better men, in the "back-stairs" work of the executive and legislative halls. The *Tribune* seems not very sanguine of his election, because, it says, he has not the advantage of having always held office. As, however, Mr. WEED, by his own admission, was drawing money from Tammany so late as July last, the *Tribune* may, so far as that hindrance goes, feel encouraged for its candidate. But that WEED has not held any other office than that of Tammany stipendiary and general political jobber is by no means due to his modesty. We have no hesitation in saying that his election as Clerk of the Reform Senate would be not only a mistake, but a disgrace.

An Unpleasant Neighbor.

The Italian Police system does not seem to be very efficiently directed to the suppression of brigandage. These gentry are most difficult to catch, and even when caught and caged, they are quite as difficult to keep. Not long since six brigands escaped together from one prison, and soon after MANZONI, perhaps the most notorious and dreaded bandit in Italy, regained his freedom under circumstances which indicate criminal carelessness on the part of the authorities. For years this rascal has made his lair in the Apennines, and levied toll on every wayfarer. "In two years and a half," according to the Naples *Observer*, "MANZONI confessed that he had received from his captives no less a sum than 318,000 francs," or nearly $64,000. He had been guilty of repeated murders and atrocities of all sorts, and, at last accounts, he is likely to remain as long as he pleases. Meantime, the people who were instrumental in convicting him do not enjoy unruffled peace of mind. MANZONI is known to be a man of his word, and many throats in Salerno begin to have an uneasy presentiment of his knife. Throughout the province there is said to be a perfect panic, and people are afraid "to put their heads outside their doors."

Is not this a pretty dish to set before King VICTOR EMMANUEL? One looks for a better state of things in free and united Italy.

Superintendent Miller.

The attempts to make out that the Insurance Superintendent G. W. MILLER has not grown rich since he was appointed to office, but was "well off" before, are not quite borne out by the following simple record. It is a copy of judgments obtained against Mr. MILLER, for the amounts and on the dates specified, and the entries are all faithfully copied from the records of the Supreme Court at Rochester. Perhaps the cadet broker, HENRY S. OLCOTT, who is also to be foisted upon the insurance companies, will explain these entries:

1. George Foster *vs.* Miller and Ames; April 12, 1869; amount, $694 73; satisfied May 21, 1869.
2. Joseph W. Ridley *vs.* N. E. & G. W. Miller; April 3, 1869; amount, $110 33; satisfied Nov. 1, 1869.
3. A. N. Whiting *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; June 9, 1867; amount, $274 15; satisfied Sept. 22, 1870.
4. Wm. T. Brown *vs.* G. W. Miller; June 7, 1867; amount, $74 93; satisfied Sept. 17, 1870.
5. Thomas Clark et al. *vs.* G. W. Miller; March 30, 1867; amount, $970; satisfied Jan. 27, 1871.
6. Robert A. Hall *vs.* G. W. Miller; Feb. 27, 1867; amount, $198 23; satisfied Oct. 7, 1867.
7. Thomas G. Palmer *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; May 14, 1866; amount, $80 37; satisfied Oct. 31, 1867.
8. Robert A. Hall *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; June 20, 1865; amount, $694 97; satisfied Oct. 31, 1867.
9. William Gould et al. *vs.* G. W. Miller; April 29, 1865; amount, $50 20; not satisfied.
10. Wm. Corbett *vs.* G. W. Miller; March 29, 1865; amount, $159 01; satisfied Feb. 7, 1870.
11. Same *vs.* Same; April 3, 1865; amount, $257 81; satisfied Feb. 7, 1870.
12. Theo. Hawson *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; Aug. 3, 1864; amount, $955 48; satisfied Aug. 17, 1864.
13. E. F. Smith et al. *vs.* G. W. Miller; Aug. 26, 1863; amount, $68 26; satisfied July 25, 1870.
14. Henry Fox *vs.* G. W. Miller; Oct. 24, 1862; amount, $247 24; satisfied June 13, 1863.
15. Same *vs.* Same; Oct. 1, 1862; amount, $151 04; satisfied May 10, 1870.
16. Ward et al. *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; Sept. 25, 1861; amount, $60 40; not satisfied.
17. Mon. Co. Bank *vs.* Miller et al.; Aug. 12, 1861; amount, $622 77; satisfied Sept. 19, 1862.
18. D. W. Powers *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; June 26, 1861; amount, $178 00; satisfied Sept. 6, 1861.
19. Flour City Bank *vs.* G. W. Miller; Jan. 18, 1861; amount, $206 54; not satisfied.
20. D. C. Hyde *vs.* G. W. Miller; three judgments, all satisfied on docket.

This statement runs back ten years, the period a judgment is a lien upon real estate. Three, nine, sixteen and nineteen are still unsatisfied. There are other judgments preceding these, but they seem to have been satisfied.

MINOR TOPICS.

The strength of the Prince of WALES continued to hold out yesterday in a surprising manner. The "brilliant" magazine and letter writers, who have been assuring the public for years past that the Prince had been guilty of every kind of excess, had utterly ruined his constitution, &c., &c., must be a little disconcerted to find that the subject of their lies is making a fight against a desperate disease such as astonishes the oldest physicians. The news contained in the special dispatches which we have received above from great must be the Prince's vitality. Since yesterday morning he appears to have been in a state of constant delirium, yet at 10 o'clock last night his prostration had not increased. Should he recover, he will have good reason to regard himself as a man snatched from the very jaws of death. The American Press Association brought the wonderful news yesterday that a special meeting of the Cabinet had been held, and that the Princess ALEXANDRA had been designated "future Regent of Great Britain." Considering that no Cabinet meeting was held, and that if there had been Ministers would scarcely have been indecent enough to talk about a Regency during the life of their Sovereign, and that in any case the Cabinet would have nothing whatever to do with the establishment of a Regency, that being a prerogative of Parliament—considerne all this, we say, the American Press Association must be congratulated on the enterprise it shows in getting news.

Mr. THURLOW WEED sends to us a very interesting letter in reply to a random statement of Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Mr. WEED'S facts are worth the attention of Mr. TILDEN, who is a lawyer, and knows the value of facts as opposed to mere assertion. No one will be surprised to find that Mr. WEED is faithful to his old friend Mr. SEWARD—there are some politicians who think that the "acutest" thing they can do is to stab an old friend in the back, especially if they have eaten of his salt and accepted his hospitalities. A member of the "firm of SEWARD, WEED & GERRISH," is known to be a man of that kind; but the member in question is not Mr. WEED or Mr. SEWARD.

Several hours were again spent by the House of Representatives yesterday in discussing the Apportionment bill. The time was largely occupied by Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania, in explaining his bill, which is the fruit of the deliberations of the Committee of last year. The bill attains results of a generally satisfactory nature, but by a method of some complexity and considerable arbitrariness, to which we shall have occasion to refer hereafter. Meanwhile, would it not be well for Congress to ask the Secretary of the Interior to report why he omitted to make the apportionment imposed upon him by the failure of Congress to act in time upon the question? No such explanation has, so far as we have noticed, been offered.

One of Mr. SUMNER'S striking characteristics is an inability to perceive the relative importance of political questions. Anything that involves the rights or privileges of the colored race, fills his mind's eye to the exclusion of many other things about which the public is far more deeply concerned. He evinced this trait yesterday, when he moved that Congress do not adjourn until it has passed the bill to secure to American citizens of African descent such odd fragments of civil rights as they do not now enjoy. Mr. SUMNER does not, it seems, admit the right of Congress to reject the bill. The proposition was received with laughter by his fellow Senators. Mr. SCHURZ showed a much clearer sense of the wishes and needs of the country, when he moved as an amendment that there should be no adjournment until after the passage of "a bill to reduce the tariff and internal taxation, and a bill to reform the Civil Service." That amendment should prevail.

The second of the course of free lectures at the New-York University will be delivered by Prof. DRAPER, on Thursday evening. In calling attention to this fact, it may not be out of place to suggest to the Committee having the matter in charge, that a larger room than the University Chapel should be provided for the accommodation of the public. Last Thursday evening, nearly two hundred persons, male and female, who responded to the liberal invitation contained in the advertisement, were obliged to turn away from the door because there was not even standing room. The desire to obtain knowledge on scientific subjects is stronger now than it ever has been, and no reasonable opportunity should be lost in cultivating it.

Nothing can persuade Mr. JOHN HAMPDEN that the world is round. He has so decided a prejudice against that hypothesis as his famous namesake had against tyranny. Our readers may remember that this eccentric gentleman published offers a large bet sometime ago that the world was not round. The fact was to be established by objects being visible on a smooth sheet of water, the eye being at an elongated height from the surface and distance from the objects, in such a way as would only be possible if the earth were flat. Mr. HAMPDEN undertook to bring about this singular state of things under pain of forfeiting five hundred pounds, and somebody accepted his wager. Mr. WALSH, editor of the *Field*, was appointed umpire. As might be expected, Mr. WALSH adjudged the money to Mr. HAMPDEN'S opponent; whereupon Mr. HAMPDEN began abusing Mr. WALSH in the most furious manner, and finally set to work publishing libels upon him. Mr. WALSH, thus provoked, brought suit against his assailant, and that philosopher has now compounded the matter by apologizing. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. HAMPDEN, in spite of his apology, wishes to be understood as retaining his convictions touching the shape of the earth.

Some time since we recorded the unusual incident of a runaway train. A very similar accident has occurred on an English road. An engine standing on the Monmouthshire Railway, near Newport, was being cleaned, when the fireman perceiving a train approaching from behind, and that a collision was inevitable, jumped off. It is conjectured that the force of the blow opened the valve, and started the locomotive. Between the point of departure and the Waterloo Junction, where it was finally arrested, are no less than fifteen gates. Through every one of these the runaway engine crashed, in some cases shivering them to atoms, in others doubling them up like paper, in two or three instances carrying them clean away. One was so taken a mile and a half. Besides the gates, signal posts, telegraph posts, and signal boxes all along its erratic course were destroyed or very badly damaged. After running about eight miles, it finally got off the track, and ran into an embankment, where it was caught. Strange to say, the engine was very little injured, which is ascribed to its having had, what is called in English railway parlance, a "break van" in front. Some day, doubtless, we shall have the Harlem Railway Company favoring us with a like unique spectacle. A runaway locomotive dashing down Fourth-avenue every now and then is only needed to complete the attractions of the Forty-second-street Depot.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, now making a European tour, seem bent on leaving only golden opinions behind them. The Emperor has long been distinguished among reigning Princes for his enlightened views and his practical interest in all liberal studies. On his travels he has displayed a lack of ostentation and an intelligent curiosity quite at variance with the habit of royal tourists. While in London, he frequently astonished his attendants by getting up and roaming about the streets long before breakfast. And now the Empress has added a laurel to her crown such as few monarchs can boast of. While at Naples, recently, the Imperial party visited the famous Azure Grotto. The sea being rough, the Empress remained outside in a small boat. Suddenly the helmsman, by whose side she was sitting, lost his balance, fell overboard, and would in all probability have been drowned had not the Empress caught him as he sank, and, by a great exertion, held him up until the arrival of help. That is surely an exploit of which any Sovereign might be proud. Crowned heads in the world's history have usually been given more to destroying life than saving it.

An act was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, in April last, which provides for the forfeiture of franchises by all State railroad companies found guilty of having made unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates charged for the transportation of freight on their several roads. Three Commissioners were appointed to carry out the law; but up to a recent date no evidence could be found to show that the "irregularities," which the act was meant to reach, ever had an existence. The Commissioners have at length been successful in their labors. They have discovered that the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has been in the habit of charging as much per foot for the transportation of lumber from Chicago to Bloomington as from Chicago to Lexington, although the former place is very much nearer to Chicago than the latter. It appears that the rates charged to different lumber dealers along the line show that unjust discriminations have been made. The case is now before the Judicial Court of the Eighth District of the State, on the petition of the Commissioners, who demand an order of execution against the Company to compel the surrender of its franchises. As this will be the first practical test of the new law, the proceedings are exciting an active interest among railroad men and shippers, by whom a decision is looked for with much eagerness.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.—V.

THE BLIND ASYLUM.—A DESCRIPTION.

UTICA, N. Y., FRIDAY, May 26, 1871.

A drive of a little over a mile along the Whitesboro road brings the visitor to the rising ground on the west of Utica, from which the New-York State Asylum for the Insane frowns gloomily over that busy little city. The building itself, though standing in its own park, presents a heavy, massive mass, apart from its sad purposes, a shifting aspect. Five hundred and fifty feet of granite walls, without a pretense at decoration, is not apt to inspire cheerfulness as you approach it; especially in such a blustering storm of alternate snow and sleet as was raging when I drove through the lodge-gates this afternoon. With the exception of a Doric porch of the heaviest and plainest description, the front of the building is unbroken even by a window-cap. And these there are, of necessity, those repulsive-looking iron bars to all the windows, failing of fire and, in too many cases, irremediable human misery within.

As the great entrance door of the asylum swings heavily back on its hinges, it is difficult to say whether the sensations experienced or construct. A rain-driving cold was is waging between brain and soul—the heart calling out all the forces of its sympathy, the mind shrinking from the coming contemplation of the most terrible condition into which poor humanity is liable to sink. The bread of the fool is unconsciously fathomed as you step for the first time inside the maniac's home; the voice is involuntarily hushed and subdued as though you were entering the house of death. Passing on through the various wards, and standing face to face, side by side, with every form of madness, the feeling of oppression grows and deepens; and though it is long before the influence can be altogether shaken off, the first gush of the cold, sharp biting wind is heartily welcome when you leave. It seems to sweep a load of care from the shoulders; while the prospect of returning once more to the natural life and busy hum of the City also adds greatly to the sensation of relief.

The asylum is a quadrangular building of 350 feet, with two side wings in the front of 100 feet each, and two rear wings of 120 feet each. It was opened on the 16th of January, 1843. Its cost to the State, covered by legislative appropriations, including the purchase of the site and a farm of two hundred acres, and the reconstruction of that portion of it which was destroyed by fire in 1855, has been about $700,000. It covers an area of three acres, and has three stories above the basement. It can accommodate comfortably six hundred patients, but they have at present about six hundred and fifty, of whom three hundred are women. Up to the 1st of January last, 9,700 patients had been admitted to the asylum since its opening. Of these, 3,735 have recovered, and 1,471 were discharged improved, showing an average of more than fifty per cent. recovered and improved under proper medical treatment. The asylum is equally divided for the men and women, the men occupying the right and the women the left half. There are three departments in both divisions—a floor constituting a department, each department being again subdivided into four wards. Every department has a supervising attendant, whose duty it is to see that the general attendants neglect nothing, to look after the sick, and report those who will not take food and medicine, and who is generally responsible for the preservation of neatness and cleanliness and good order in his department. Each ward has a chief attendant, and as many assistants as the class of inmates in the ward may render necessary, in order to preserve entire control over them. Each ward has its own dining-room, bath-rooms, closets, dormitories for those who have a suicidal tendency, and appliances for restraint for those who won't go to bed, who destroy their clothing, or who endeavor to injure themselves or others. There is a special attendant for every dining-room, whose sole duty consists in laying the tables, washing the dishes, keeping the knives, forks, spoons and all the crockery perfectly clean, and waiting on the patients when at table.

The patients are all classified and placed in wards according to the amount of self-control they possess, and their liability to attacks of violent mania. Dr. GRAY, the Superintendent of the Asylum, says that this classification, though absolutely necessary, has one great indirect advantage—the patients, who are always informed by him when they arrive that they are mad, and impressed by him with the possibility or probability of their cure if they will only do what he and the attendants may direct, soon find the benefit to themselves of self-control, and make every effort to get from one ward to another, till at last they reach the convalescent or harmless wards. They regard it as a kind of promotion. At the same time, continued self-control eases the excitement of the nervous system, and goes a long way toward effecting a cure. If the case is an incurable one, it has the effect of converting a tendency to violent paroxysms into more incoherency of thought and a rambling expression of ideas. But the patient is harmless. As an example of this self-control, the criminal who confessed me through the wards was himself an inmate of the Asylum for two years. He suffered from melancholy mania, but is now entirely recovered, and performs his duties cheerfully and satisfactorily. Another case is that of a young man laboring under the same form of mania. When he first came to the Asylum he did not speak for three months—would not utter a word. He is now so far recovered that he is allowed a free run of the building.

In passing through the various wards, it is easy to discriminate as to the condition of their inmates. In one ward they are sitting about, talking rationally, reading, playing at chequers, or otherwise passing the time. These are those suffering from harmless delusions or simple incoherency of idea. They say, "How do you do?" in a rational way to any visitor and in all but a very few cases—those of incoherency—never betray themselves in the presence of strangers. One little old lady, known as Aunt DOLLY, followed us about like a kitten, smiling and bowing and evidently delighted to see us. Her dress was prim and neat to a degree, though in the fashion of thirty years ago. She toddles about with a stick and looks just like the pictures of Old Mother Hubbard. She is a general favorite. Aunt LIBBY is the greatest character, perhaps, in the building. She has been insane for forty years, and is now, at sixty-nine years of age, simply incoherent. She is a woman of considerable education, and must have been very handsome when young. She has a remarkably pleasing face, delicate complexion, and a ladylike manner, but is very stout. But she is as harmlessly mad as she can be. She came out of her bedroom to talk to me. (All those not suicidally inclined have a bedroom of their own.) Her get-up was unique. A pink and white cotton wrapper, that, for style, might have come from some Museum, a blue and white common stuff table-cloth for a shawl, an enormous white collar, something like those which

negro mandrels delight to wear, and a head-dress after Ophelia. Her head-gear was splendid, her snow-white hair arranged in the French style of the Restoration. The white cap I cannot describe; but it was ornamented all over with pink and yellow bows and tassels and spears, all made of tissue paper, and of an unnecessary size. Aunt LISBY considers herself the concentrated aristocracy of the place. She seems happy and sheerful, and passes her time in writing the most incoherent nonsense imaginable. She prints most beautifully with a pen. She has printed a whole book in imitation of minion type. It is really a work of art.

A large number of the inmates fancy themselves to be some one else. There are any number of kings, queens, and emperors, a Gen. GRANT, and other notabilities. Many a poor creature is happy in his or her delusion, and gravely insists on its truth. The delusion of patients that they are God or the Saviour is very common. Not long ago Dr. GRAY had all the three persons of the Trinity under his care, and then came another god. However, as the new-comer was a very little man, and the other contestant for divine supremacy a very big man, the little one quickly discovered that he was not God, but the Attorney-General of the United States. One curious coincidence in the way of delusion has occurred since Dr. GRAY has been Superintendent. A female patient had just arrived, and was seated in the office, when a tall young man was brought in by his father. The poor lad at once objected to being confined in the Asylum, saying that "he was Jesus Christ, and had the world to save." The woman sprang up excitedly, and throwing her arms open, exclaimed, "Come to my arms, my son; I am the Virgin Mary!" The young man at once threw himself on the bosom of the woman, and they heartily and tenderly embraced one another, to the horror of the lad's father. Another woman was under the belief that she had been turned into a cow, and was much vexed because she was not allowed to be the means of supplying the Asylum.

In some of the wards the silence and dejected men of the inmates point at once to melancholy madness. They take no notice of any one passing through, but sit gazing at the floor or the ceiling, or pace moodily up and down the ward. In the more dangerous wards the poor creatures sit in grim silence or strut angrily about in a restless, uneasy way, muttering to themselves or talking incoherently to others. Two features are immediately noticeable in these wards—the contraction of the brow and eyebrow in many and the erect hair of some. This standing up of the hair is a peculiar characteristic of violent mania, and is entirely caused by the disease. In these wards an angry flash of the eye, a quivering start of the body, a sudden spring from a chair, or a snowl of indescribable fierceness, tell what the visitor's fate would be but for the presence of the keeper. One or two followed us angrily to the door, but the keeper kept his eye on them, and, pushing me through the door, sprang hastily out himself, and the spring lock separated them from us in a second, leaving them glaring fiercely at us through the barred glass door. These poor creatures seldom injure one another. They seem to have a sort of mutual bond of sympathy which prevents them from attacking their fellow-sufferers. Occasionally a blow is struck, but nothing more. As a general thing the women are more violent than the men. In the worst wards they would have crowded around me had not the keeper kept them off. As it was, we only stepped inside the door. In one case, a strong, powerfully-built woman of about thirty-five years of age, whose eye was flashing wildly with madness, strode up to me. The keeper at once placed himself between us. "Ah!" she exclaimed, as she cowered before him, and then said, very quietly: "How do you? Mr. ——, what a splendid bunch of keys you have there; let me look at them." The keeper grasped the keys tightly, and then held them up for her to look at. The poor maniac's frenzy was aroused in a moment. She immediately seized a heavy brass key between her teeth and tried to bite it in two. The man pacified her with a glance, and we hurried from the ward.

Some of the inmates are obliged to be kept constantly in restraint. The means of restraint are very simple. If a patient is destructive—that is, tears clothing or breaks furniture—two broad bands of padded leather are strapped round the wrists. These bands buckle to either end of a long curved tube of leather, also padded, into which the hands are passed. This is called the muff. By this means the points of the fingers nearly touch, and the position is a perfectly natural one, the hands lying idle in the lap. Where patients try to injure themselves or others, they are put into a camisole, a stiff jacket, the sleeves of which unite in front like the muff. It is laced down the back, and has straps passing round the body, which are buckled to a strongly-built wooden chair. The ankles are also attached by padded straps to the legs of the chair. A collar, stuffed like a pillow, prevents the patient from biting his arms or shoulders, a thing they are very likely to do. In cases where patients wont go to bed, or insist on getting up at all hours of the night, they are placed in a bed made like a child's crib, the wooden bars at the sides being very strong. They are kept in by a top made of strong bars, which is shut down over them like a lid and locked. This effectually keeps them in bed. I saw all these modes of restraint in use with the exception of the bed, and I do not hesitate to say that there is no cruelty in using them. The restraint of some patients is absolutely necessary. The above are the only means used in the Asylum, and they appear to be as merciful as the purposes for which they are used will allow. With regard to the camisole, without it the doctors could not feed those patients who won't eat. Every patient, when not sick, is compelled to eat three good meals a day, and if they refuse with the view of starving themselves to death, food is administered artificially. The mouth is forced open with a wedge, and a tube, with a funnel attached to it, is passed down the throat into the stomach itself. The doctor then pours as much concentrated essence of beef as he thinks necessary into the funnel, and the patient gets a good supply of nourishment whether he likes it or no. The same course is often adopted with patients who refuse to take medicine.

The apothecary-shop of the Asylum is well worth a visit, in order to see the systematic way in which the administering of medicine to the inmates is carried out. After the physicians have made the rounds of their respective departments, they repair to the doctor's shop to write out the prescriptions. The apothecary enters on a sheet the name of the patient, the number of his prescription, how many times a day it is to be taken, and for how long. This sheet is examined several times a day by the doctors, and when they wish to stop any medicine ther tick it off. Every patient has a small white earthenware cup and a glass tumbler, with his name painted on them in large letters, on the inside near the top. The apothecary places those bearing the names of patients for whom prescriptions have been written in trays, in such position that the names are clearly visible to him; each ward having its own tray. As he makes up the prescription he puts it in the allotted cup. By this means no medicine can go to the wrong ward, or be administered to the wrong patient. Only one dose is made up at a time, even when the medicine has to be taken four times a day, so there is no chance of the ward attendants giving a dose out of the wrong bottle.

In one part of the building there is a large, roomy chapel, very nicely fitted up and capable of holding about three hundred and fifty persons. Only one-half of the prisoners attend service, for many reasons. Some are too ill, some indifferent, others strongly object to all forms of religion, and others, again, are not allowed to be present because they disturb their fellow patients. In another wing a very nice little theatre, with seats for three hundred, has been fitted up. In the long winter evenings this is a great source of amusement. The parts are taken by the officers and those patients who are able and willing to act. They study their parts and learn the dialogue with much correctness, and thus have occupation for their restless brains. Many of them can act very creditably. Other entertainments are also given in the theatre; interesting lectures, exhibitions of the magic-lantern, and anything likely to interest the morbid minds of the patients and drag them for an hour out of themselves. It often happens that strolling companies of professional actors will give a free performance. These occasions are always great events in the asylum.

Some few of the inmates attend school, but as a general thing they do not make much progress. Others work in the tailors'-shop and carpenters'-shop. But here again there is very little to show for their labor, proving that a man with a preoccupied brain is of little value as a workman. The least afflicted of the women do a good deal of sewing and mending, and also work in the kitchens and laundries. They make a large quantity of clothing, sheets, towels, pillow-cases and wrappers. The matron says that during the passed year they have made 7,731 articles of different descriptions for the use of the asylum, while the men only made 819 articles.

The kitchens are on a very large scale; all the bread consumed is baked at home. The soup, vegetables and most of the meat is cooked by steam. Near the kitchens are the furnaces for heating the building with hot air, and enormous fans which keep up a constant ventilation throughout the entire building. They are driven by a forty-horse power engine, which also drives the washing-machines and wringers.

The farm is quite a feature in the establishment. It is two hundred acres in extent, and is entirely used for supplying milk and vegetables to the asylum. Last year it supplied these necessaries, to the value of $18,138 73, besides $3,200 worth of pork. The farm stock consists of 9 horses, a pony, 3 yoke of oxen, 9 bulls, 9 calves, 31 cows and 116 pigs. Some of the more able-bodied patients work on the farm when they feel inclined, but there is no compulsion whatever.

CHARLES READE has instilled into the minds of a number of the readers of *Very Hard Cash* a suspicious distrust of all insane asylums. Every now and then paragraphs appear in the Journals of this country concerning our own institutions. The State Asylum at Utica has, I believe, not escaped detraction. I visited the Asylum unknown and unexpected; obtaining a pass from a trustee, as an ordinary visitor. I told the Superintendent that I desired to visit every ward and every part of the building, and to be allowed to see it throughout. He said it was not usual, because it was considered unadvisable to take visitors to some of the worst wards. I mentioned to him the fact that I was a correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and he at once ordered an official to conduct me wherever I wanted to go. I was certainly surprised at what I saw. The wards are large, well warmed, well lighted, and thoroughly ventilated. The dormitories and single bedrooms are the same. I found some double bedrooms, so that in case of a man being very ill, his wife might, if desirous of doing so, stay and nurse him. The bedding was beautifully clean, the hair mattresses very fair; the general furniture of the bedrooms much better than I expected to see it. The patients were all clean and as tidy as they will allow themselves to be kept. They seemed very friendly with their keepers, and not at all afraid of them, though, from intuition, thoroughly under their control. The keepers certainly do not bear out the traditional notion of a keeper, especially in the female wards, where they are all bright and cheerful young women, and were chatting to their charges over their sewing. I was rather surprised to find them all of medium height and size—not the great, burly, strong-armed women I had expected to see. I saw the bread, meat and vegetables supplied to the patients. They were all good. I saw the egg-nogs, the milk and brandy punches, which are freely given to those who are enfeebled, and thought of the havoc many sane men would play with them. They are all made up by the apothecary, not by bartenders, and are concocted of the best liquor. The kitchens, the laundries—in fact the whole of the buildings, are kept scrupulously clean. I saw some patients under restraint. Can that be avoided? I saw others allowed to do pretty much as they like. These are the two extremes. But for an insane asylum, and for paupers, too, I cannot help thinking that there is much that is praiseworthy in this one at Utica; and I must say that I saw nothing that I could justly condemn in its management.

A. F.

Failure of Cotton Firms.

Rumors were rife at the cotton market, yesterday, of the failure of several cotton dealers and the insolvency of many others, and there was considerable excitement manifested to learn the extent of the losses and the names of the sufferers. Well informed merchants attributed the failures to the sudden and marked advance in the price of cotton, caused by the small receipts of last week as compared with the corresponding time last year, and the fears of a short crop, together with the rise of cotton in Liverpool, where the supply is very scanty. The knowledge of these facts created an alarm among the "short" interest in the market, and the consequence was the serious embarrassment of those dealers who were hampered by contracts and who found it impossible to fulfill them. These failures were officially reported at the Cotton Exchange as follows:

WILLIAM P. WRIGHT & Co., Nos. 95 and 97 Pearl-street; ADOLPHUS C. SCHAEFER & Co., No. 111 Water-street, and J. LEAYCRAFT, No. 60 Wall-street.

WRIGHT & Co. fix their indebtedness at $80,000, and announce their willingness to settle at fifty cents to the dollar. They expect to arrange their difficulties and to be able to resume business in a few days. Mr. LEAYCRAFT and SCHAEFER & Co. leave failed for considerable amounts, but declare themselves unable to state the sum of their obligations. They profess confidence in their ability to settle with their creditors, and continue business. The price of cotton declined late in the day, which led to the impression that the unsettled state of the market is only temporary.

THURLOW WEED'S REPLY TO SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some three weeks before the recent State election, a letter from Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was published in the journals of this City, from which I then cut the following extract:

"When SEWARD and WEED took the place of WRIGHT, MARCY and FLAGG, public and official morality fell in the twinkling of an eye."

One of the objects of Mr. TILDEN's letter was to unite and arouse our citizens in an effort to reform their Municipal Government. Not willing to embarrass Mr. TILDEN while so zealously and laudably occupied, I deferred the reply which his gratuitous aspersion called for, until his praiseworthy efforts, seconded by unprecedented unanimity on the part of the people, are rewarded with triumphant success.

I now deny, in terms intended to be as strong as our language furnishes, that "public and official" immorality was inaugurated under the administration of Gov. SEWARD. During the four years that he occupied the Executive Chair, no official act of demoralization against the Governor or the While State officers was even alleged. And yet, during no period of our State history were political conflicts more exciting and bitter; nor had any former Administration encountered opponents more distinguished for experience and ability. No error of judgment and no defect in policy, no doubtful exercise of authority, and no mistake or omission in the discharge of public duty, escaped the watchful attention and vigilant eyes of Gov. MARCY, Mr. FLAGG, Mr. CROSWELL, Gen. DIX, MICHAEL HOFFMAN, ABIJAH MANN and other leaders of the Democratic Party. An Administration obnoxious to Mr. TILDEN's accusation could not have survived its first year. There was in those days, in the attention which the people gave to their own affairs, a salutary restraint upon rulers. During the interval of time between 1827 and 1845, the political character and complexion of our State underwent three revolutions, the question turning each time, not upon any alleged fraud or dishonesty against either party, but purely on questions of Government policy. If Mr. TILDEN were asked to indicate any act of "official demoralization" in Gov. SEWARD's administration, he would either search the record in vain for evidence, or, what is more likely, admit that he had used the term inadvertently. It is, therefore, matter of surprise that with an Executive record of which any of the distinguished men who preceded or followed him in that office might be justly proud, Gov. SEWARD's Administration, long after the animosities of the day had faded out, should be made the occasion of injurious reflection. And the injustice of this is still more noticeable from the circumstance that this eminent statesman has recently closed a lengthened term of service in the Senate of the United States, and as a Cabinet Minister, not more distinguished for eminent ability than for chivalric integrity. No private citizen, and no public servant in any age or country, was ever governed by a purer or a higher sense of personal and official honor and honesty than the eminent statesman to whose administration Mr. TILDEN attributes the fall of "public and official morality."

I appeal now to the character of succeeding State Administrations for evidence equally conclusive against Mr. TILDEN's unjust accusation. Inasmuch as the Democratic journals and statesmen of former days held me responsible for Whig Governors, Whig State officers, &c., I may be pardoned now for saying that the political friends who for so long a period confided in my judgment, controlled the Conventions by which Govs. HAMILTON FISH, WASHINGTON HUNT, JOHN A. KING and EDWIN D. MORGAN were successively nominated. Will Mr. TILDEN affirm that the standard of "public and official morality fell" under the auspices of either of these gentlemen? Were not the interests and welfare of the people, not less than the honor and dignity of the State, consulted and promoted by all and each of them? Cannot the friends of Govs. FISH, HUNT, KING and MORGAN point to their Gubernatorial record for conclusive evidence that financial integrity suffered nothing in their hands? And while it may be deemed gratuitous in me to say so, yet it is but an act of simple justice to admit that in its *financial* aspects the Executive record of Gov. SEYMOUR is a clean one.

It, as is often said, men are to be judged by the company they keep, it may be added that a politician may be judged by the men whom he elevates to high official position. In this connection it may be proper to remark that upon the "slate," of which so much was formerly said during the many years that I enjoyed the confidence of the Whig and Republican Parties, the following names were at different periods inscribed: Lieut.-Govs. BRADISH, FISH, PATTERSON, RAYMOND and SELDON; Secretaries of State JOHN C. SPENCER, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, E. W. LEAVENWORTH and HORATIO BALLARD; Controllers BATES COOK, JOHN A. COLLIER, MILLARD FILLMORE, WASHINGTON HUNT, PHILO C. FULLER, JAMES M. COOK and ROBERT DENNISTON; Attorney-Generals WILLIS HALL, AMBROSE L. JORDAN, OGDEN HOFFMAN and CHARLES G. MYERS; Treasurers JACOB HAIGHT, ALVAH HUNT, JAMES M. COOK, BENJAMIN WELSH, JR., E. G. SPAULDING and GEORGE W. SCHUYLER; Canal Commissioners SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, ASA WHITNEY, S. NEWTON DEXTER, GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, THOMAS CLOWES, CHARLES COOK, NELSON J. BEACH, HENRY FITZHUGH and HIRAM GARDNER; Speakers ERASTUS ROOT, LUTHER BRADISH, GEO. W. PATTERSON, PETER B. PORTER, JR., ROBERT H. PRUYN, HENRY J. RAYMOND, and DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN. My political opponents chose to give me more credit than I deserved for the election of N. P. TALLMADGE, W. H. SEWARD, HAMILTON FISH, PRESTON KING and EDWIN D. MORGAN to the Senate of the United States. These are among the prominent public men with whom I have been closely identified for more than forty years. If the tendency of political demoralization dates back to the administration of Gov. SEWARD, these gentlemen become obnoxious to Mr. TILDEN's accusation. If he seriously intended to impugn the characters of such men, I ask him to point out the spot or blemish that tarnishes their official reputation.

In the State Convention of 1865, where my influence (for the last time) predominated, a State ticket was nominated to which I now refer with feelings of just pride. The following names were upon the "slate" before I left Albany: For Secretary of State, FRANCIS C. BARLOW; for Attorney-General, JOHN H. MARTINDALE; for Controller, THOMAS HILLHOUSE; for Treasurer, JOSEPH HOWLAND; for Canal Commissioner, ALEXANDER BARKLEY. At Syracuse, at the earnest solicitation of several influential friends, I consented to take Mr. DORN, of Schenectady, as Canal Commissioner. That was a mistake; but in other respects the ticket was one of the best ever presented to the people of our State. It was triumphantly elected, and although their duties at the close of the war were arduous and responsible, I assume that Mr. TILDEN will not say, and did not intend to say, that the financial integrity or honor of our State suffered detriment or shame from the hands of Messrs. BARLOW, MARTINDALE, HILLHOUSE or HOWLAND.

Just when the shameful financial demoralization in our State Government did commence, might be easily shown, and although the duty would be an arduous, if not a thankless one, I should not with better health shrink from it. My present purpose is to show that the official frauds and corruptions in our Municipal and State Governments—frauds and corruptions as open and flagitious in character in our State Legislature as in our City Government—did not originate either in 1868, under the auspices of Gov. SEWARD, or even as late as 1863, under the auspices of Gov. MORGAN.

Mr. TILDEN pays a merited tribute to the public services and character of WM. L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT, and AZARIAH C. FLAGG. Among the eminent men who during the last fifty years have occupied distinguished positions in our State, none inspired a higher regard, or are remembered more gratefully by the people than Messrs. MARCY, WRIGHT and FLAGG. Commencing political life in the party to which these gentlemen ever belonged, I was separated from them in 1817, after which, for more than thirty years, there was a great political gulf between us. Long, however, before Govs. MARCY and WRIGHT departed, it was my privilege to number them among my cherished personal friends. Between the only survivors of the once formidable "Albany Regency,"—the venerable Ex-Controller FLAGG, Gen. JOHN A. DIX and Ex-Gov. E. T. THROOP, (now residents of this City,)—and myself, the most agreeable personal relations exist—relations which soothe and brighten the evening of life.

THURLOW WEED.

WORKS OF ART.

The Council Gallery—New Pictures and Arrivals at Verts.

As Christmas approaches our art galleries make a brave show, bringing forth the choicest treasures of the painter's and engraver's skill, and surrounding these latter with so many objects of beauty that selection becomes a work of difficulty. At the Council Gallery we find a choice selection of modern oil and water-color paintings, with some remarkably fine engravings. In the place of honor hangs Mr. M. F. H. DE HAAS' "Cape Ann," a large and fine marine painting, showing Cape Ann at sunset. The latter falls on masses of rocks, and is reflected from the clouds in the water. Mr. DE HAAS has done nothing better, perhaps nothing equal to this. The sky is a little painty, but the water is remarkably fine, and the geological formation of the rocks has evidently been studied with much care. BOUGUEREAU's "Mother and Child," though not equal to the inimitable "Les Oreades" by the same artist, is a fine work, full of sentiment and true feeling. "A Funeral in Venice," by BRION, has already received notice in the TIMES. It is a strong picture, full of expression, and truthful in color. TIEDEMANN's "Boat Boy," and GALLAIT's "Old Man Supporting a Dying Boy," are also worthy of attention. The latter shows in what direction GALLAIT's power lies. The upturned face of the dying lad is so full of pain, sorrow and appeal for sympathy, that, fine as the picture is, we turn from it to a pleasanter subject, say, for instance, the fine landscapes by ACHENBACH and KESSELS, or the *genre* pictures of Ceomans, Willems, Vibert, Cattiglione, Seigrac and Jules Goupil. Leaving these, we find a choice collection of water-colors by such masters of the art as Rowbotham, Whittemore, Diddin, Cipriani, Jinstone and Mahron, with engravings of GEROME's great work, "The Crucifixion," and BOUGHTON's "Return of the Mayflower," DUBUFFE's "Prodigal Son," DOBSON's "Good Shepherd," and HOLMAN HUNT's "Light of the World." Of colored photographs and paintings on porcelain there are specimens without end, and among the miscellaneous articles are numerous memorials of the siege of Paris, in the shape of exploded bombs and hand grenades fashioned into pencil-boxes. Of artists materials, portfolios and portfolio stands and easels in richly-carved ebony and black walnut, an assortment in bewildering profusion is exhibited.

GEROME's picture of "The Crucifixion," which created such a sensation in artistic circles, will shortly be on exhibition at this gallery.

Sale of Oil-Paintings.

A fine collection of oil-paintings by native and foreign artists is now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery in Fifth-avenue, where they will remain until to-morrow evening, and will then be sold at public auction. Among them we notice specimens by Bierstadt, S. P. Gumord, Castleux, Jas. Hart, Kensett, Whittredge, J. McEntee, Lambdin, Shattuck, Lambinet, Kruseese fils, Kost Kost, Verboekhoven, De Bylandt, J. D. Harding, (deceased,) Notermans, and many other artists of merit. One of the gems of the collection is SAUL MARIUS' "Acrobat Family," in which a company of strolling acrobats are shown as mounting up the cases of the day, the "spread man" of the troupe, perhaps, the lovely and pretty girl behind him, looks on moodily, while paterfamilias, in the guise of a clown, exhibits features of countenance of liquid beauty. The fat cupid is being transformed into a man, and the elder sister, and reaps the reward of his exertions in a huge slice of bread and butter. In the background a subordinate member of the troupe is commencing preparations for their removal to another sphere of action, while a parrot and a monkey are settling their private difficulties in the upper regions of the tent.

The Quarantine Committee.

Representatives from the several Committees on Quarantine, connected with the Shipowners' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, Grocers' and Importers' Board of Trade and Vessel-owners' Association, met yesterday at the office of C. A. MINTURN, in order to discuss measures to put a stop to the irregularities affecting the shipping interest of the City, and to draw out a plan of action to be presented to the Quarantine Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which meets today.

As the Christmas holidays approach, Mr. BRENTANO (No. 5 Union-square) devotes more time and attention than ever to the collection of novelties for the benefit of his customers. He has always the best stock of newspapers and magazines, and other periodical publications, in the City, but at this time of the year his counters are unusually attractive. The world is ransacked for something to read adapted for young and old. There is scarcely a Christmas annual published which Mr. BRENTANO does not receive—to say nothing of his regular supplies of newspapers, &c. As a proof of the variety he is always adding to his stock, we may state that he obtained by the last mail copies of the following publications: *Hudson's Christmas Annual, The St. James' Magazine, Good Words, The Silver Shaft*, Christmas number of the *Quiver, The World of Fashion, The Belgravia Annual, Blade O'Grass*, Christmas number of *Tinsley's Magazine. Across the Bridge*, Christmas number of *Once a Week. The British Workman, Bow Bells, As the Crow Flies*, and other stories, by JEAN INGELOW, *The Infant's Magazine, Children's Friend, The Children's Press*, and *Beeton's English Woman's Almanac for 1872.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOCKS,
INCLUDING SOME VERY CHOICE SELECTIONS IN
BRONZE AND MARBLE.
WALTHAM, ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
CHOICE ARTICLES IN SILVER,
PUT UP IN CASES SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PARIS, LONDON AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
—*Advertisement.*

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—ROYAL CARVED GOODS.—The Swiss Manufacturing Company, No. 36 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and markings and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $18; twenty copies, $34; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

It Gives me Pleasure to Inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the consumption, and it became so bad he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a severe fever coming on, his mother and myself out manage about him, and send for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the EXPECTORANT might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. The one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and as a last resort we concluded to give the last-named medicine a trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have stood a desperate dose of croup with it, and two other cases of bronchitis. I, therefore, can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it. PETER SAUTER.
Lansburg, Le Sour County, Minn.

Dr. H. Lovell's Latest Invention, the cellular base for artificial teeth, guarantees the greatest comfort, and gives unqualified satisfaction. An advertisement would be superfluous. Call and see testimonials and testimonials No. 30 East 14th-st., two doors from Tiffany's. Established over thirty years.

Celeste & Co.'s
"CASHMERE BOUQUET."
For the Holidays.

"All who try "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP" admit it to be the family "favorite."

Gustave Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietors, are dyspepsia, indigestion, debility, chronic or long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Mississaqua Springs.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lacerating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the Kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A treatise sent free. Supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 4 College-place.

Saunders, No. 7 Astor House, has a great variety of fine imported pocket-knives, combining utility with elegance. Also, table cutlery (single or in cases,) table cutlery, &c., also razor strops and toilet articles, at prices to suit all.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only true and perfect Hair Dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Produces immediately a beautiful, instantaneous black or brown. Sold at druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-Octave Pianos, $250 Cash. For the Holidays. Pianos and Organs to rent, and rent allowed on the purchase. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

You will always hear men who know what to eat, and how to dine, calling for the HALFORD TABLE SAUCE—at all the best hotels.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Gilt Edges, Badges, Dinner notes. JAMES WEBB & WELDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Mallory's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $1. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 99 Bowery.

MARRIED.

BALCOM—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, at the Church of the Holy Savior, New-York, by Rev. A. B. Carter, SAMUEL S. BALCOM to Miss LOUISA TAYLOR, both of Yonkers, N. Y.

DIED.

BULL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 12, ELIZA BULL, widow of Benjamin Bull, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Prof. R. H. Bull No. 360 West 45th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 1 o'clock.

BOLTON.—At West Chester, Monday, 11th inst., ELIZABETH B., daughter of James T. and Elizabeth Bolton, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Bronxdale, Westchester.

BLACHLY.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., Dec. 11, WILLIAM C. BLACHLY, son of the late Joseph W. Blachly, formerly of Cincinnati.

Funeral from the South-street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, Thursday morning, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave Hoboken at 8.45 and 9.45 A. M.

CLARKSON.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 11, at his residence, 25 Bleecker-st., CHARLES CLARKSON, in the 72d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEERS.—On Sunday, Dec. 10, AMELIA, wife of Jas. H. Beers, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 322 West 18th-st., at 10 A. M. Wednesday, 13th inst.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 11, after a lingering illness, CARRIE LOUISE, wife of Wm. B. Davenport, and daughter of the late Benjamin F. and Mary H. Peckham, formerly of Westerly, R. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, No. 127 East 17th-st., and at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered.

[Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

HAWS.—On Sunday, Dec. 10, ROBERT T., youngest son of the late J. H. Hobart Haws.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 154 East 36th-st.

KITCHENER.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 10th December, Rev. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, D. D.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 12½ P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LANE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 12, MALBY G. LANE, Jr., second son of Richard H. and Sarah E. Lane, aged 6 years, 9 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 129 East 127th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OAKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 12, after a short illness, MAGGIE L. OAKLEY, daughter of Wilmot Oakley.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 87 Woodhull-st.

PIERREPONT.—Entered into rest, on Sunday, Dec. 10, 1871, at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., CORNELIA ANNE BUTLER, wife of William Constable Pierrepont.

RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 12, SARAH, widow of the late William Raymond, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Leonard B. Rhoads, No. 228 West 19th-st. Remains to be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

SKIDMORE.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Monday, Dec. 11, JOHN V. SKIDMORE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, J. Hegeman, Esq., at Flatbush, on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STRYKER.—At Hagaman, Staten Island, Dec. 11, Rev. H. E. STRYKER, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and clergy, are invited to attend his funeral, Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Church, Hagaman, Staten Island. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 o'clock morning train from Long Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., at 11 o'clock.

TRACY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 12, CLORINDA EMILY, daughter of the late Samuel P. Tracy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!"
MANUFACTURERS IN FURNITURE,
WM. H. LEE,
Nos. 277 Canal-st. and 130 Fulton-st.,
offers an
ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
RICH FURNITURE FOR HOLIDAY
PRESENTS,
including
FANCY AND TURKISH EASY CHAIRS,
Rockers, Ready Parlors Suits, and all styles of handsomely-upholstered PARLOR FURNITURE in suites. Also, Dining-room and Bedroom Furniture of every grade and price.
W. H. LEE. JAS. S. BYRD.

EXTRACT FROM EARLY NOTICE.
We will send the first number of the WEEKLY WITNESS, dated Saturday, Dec. 16, prepaid, to all boxes in the Post-offices of this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Also, to all newspapers in the United States, and to all newsvendors, so far as we can reach them. It will be stereotyped, and sent to all subscribers. The numbers for next week, and the week after, will also have an extensive gratuitous circulation. The WEEKLY WITNESS will be One Dollar per annum, sent by mail, to City or country, and advertising at its usual rates per line. Advertisements to be sent in by Thursday (to-morrow) afternoon.

MARGANS IN JEWELRY.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE GOLD HAIR-RINGS AND PINS.
ETRUSCAN, CAMEO, GARNET, CORAL, ONYX, JET, &c. GOLD CHAIN, BAND AND ETRUSCAN BRACELETS.
GOLD NECKLACES AND LOCKETS.
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GOLD ARMLETS FOR CHILDREN.
GOLD THIMBLES, CHILDREN'S RINGS.
GOLD WATCH-CHAINS, &c.
SEE PRICES IN WINDOWS.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

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WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

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WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.
These are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Dr. SCHENCK has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining the lungs and liver by his inspired eye, and knows when and how to use these medicines so that they will cure consumption. His MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the liver and stomach; his SEA-WEED TONIC dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest well. His PULMONIC SYRUP clears the matter and ripens the lungs, all without any mercury. JOHN H. HENRY,
No. 3 College-place, New-York,
Wholesale Agent.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and is highly relished for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to announce all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
The next extraordinary drawing will take place on 20th December, with only 20,000 Numbers! Drawing $600,000 one capital prize of $200,000, one of $100,000, one of $50,000, together with all other prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver. Government securities, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
The extraordinary drawing takes place the 20th inst. Orders promptly filled by J. E. MARTINEZ & CO., bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., box 4,600, Post-office, New-York.

$200,000 GOLD. ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 20; Send for circulars or call for information at POMEROY BATES, agent, No. 186 Broadway.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Invite attention to their selection of books in the various departments of literature, suitable for presentation, embracing the new
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many of them in fine bindings, expressly prepared for retail sales.
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS,
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in great variety.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER COSTLY ALTAR.

Dedication of the New Altar of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin—Full Description of a Magnificent Piece of Workmanship.

The memorial high altar, which for some time past has been in course of erection in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, was, on Monday, solemnly consecrated by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, assisted by Rev. THOMAS MCKEE BROWN, (Rector of the Church,) and Rev. Messrs. SWOPE, of Trinity Chapel; OLMSTEAD, of Trinity Church; NOYES, of St. Alban's Church, BRADLEY, of St. Sacrament Mission, HARRISON, VAN KLEECK, and others. The church was crowded by a refined and intelligent congregation, who were present by special invitation, the ceremonies being of a private character. The services of dedication were prepared expressly for the occasion by Bishop POTTER. They were of a very impressive character.

Looking at the altar dressed with flowers and bearing hundreds of wax lights, the surpliced clergy and the uniformed Sisterhood of St. Mary the Virgin slowly filing out at the close of the ceremony, one was forcibly reminded of the surroundings of the Roman Catholic Church. Indeed the services in this church are said to make a nearer approach to those of the Romish than even those of St. Alban's or Dr. EWER's. The altar, which is not yet completed, is of the French Gothic style of the eleventh century, and is being built at the expense of Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, a prominent member of the congregation, as a memorial of his deceased wife. When completed it will be the most beautiful work of this kind in this country, with, perhaps, the exception of the high altar at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, and will even exceed that altar in height. It is approached from the body of the church by nine steps, the highest of which, nearly six feet from the floor of the nave, forms the platform from which the main structure rises. In length the altar is seventeen feet, including the wings, and the height to the top of the tabernacle is about twenty-six feet.

A marble reredos or screen extends the whole length at the back of the table, and rises to the height of twenty feet above it, having at each end canopied niches, (for statuary,) supported by slender columns, with richly-carved caps. From the centre of this screen projects the tabernacle, a beautifully sculptured piece, on the top of which, under an elaborate canopy, is to be placed a marble crucifix nearly five feet in height, imported from Italy for the purpose. A number of brass candlesticks, designed expressly for the altar, will be placed upon it when completed. Two hundred wax lights are to be used. Two candlesticks of elaborate design, and fourteen feet in height, will stand on the ground floor at each corner of the altar, to hold the Sanctus lights, to be lit when the Sanctus is sung in the mass. The material used in building the altar and steps is Italian marble. The following inscription is carved on the faces of the retable—the two last sentences in Latin, and here translated:

"Erected to the glory of Almighty God, and in loving memory of SARAH ELIZABETH MURRAY—wife—who entered into rest on Sunday, Dec. 11, 1870.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Eternal rest give unto her, O Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon her and give her peace."

The work, performed in a very substantial manner, is from the designs and is being built under the supervision of Mr. EDWARD NEVILLE STENT, architect, of this City. It is expected that the altar will be entirely finished by Christmas. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin was brought to its present state of completion about a year and a half ago, the ground for the edifice being the gift of WILLIAM B. ASTOR, under the condition that the seats in the church should be free. When finished it is intended that the church shall have a tower and adjoining school-houses; a handsome pulpit of different colored marble is to be raised in the church, and the chancel floor will be laid with the same material.

Conviction of Mrs. Burns, the Abortionist—She is Sent to the State Prison for Seven Years.

The trial of ANNA E. BURNS for manslaughter in producing the death of MARY RUSSELL by malpractice was resumed in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT. Additional evidence was adduced to show that the prisoner had produced an abortion on MARY RICHARDSON, whose health had since been declining. Mr. WM. F. HOWE then addressed the Court on the part of the defendant, arguing that the jury were illegally empaneled, because they were summoned for the November term, and Judge BEDFORD had no right to continue that term. Mr. FELLOWS, on the part of the prosecution, said he differed from his Honor and the District-Attorney in their expressed opinion that abortion should be treated as murder. He held that abortionists never intend to take life, but they risk the results, and seven years' imprisonment was too slight a punishment. He would have them punished, where death follows, by not less than ten years, with power to the Court to imprison them for life.

The Recorder then charged the jury, instructing them in regard to the legal aspects of the case. The prisoner was promptly convicted of manslaughter in the second degree.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, referred to the great number of crimes which this woman must have committed, and commented upon the recklessness with which she was proved to have committed them. He also noticed the strange coincidence that ROSENZWEIG performed the operation through which Miss BOWLSBY came to her death on the same day that Mrs. BURNS committed the outrage on MARY RUSSELL, the 23d of August. The frequency of crimes of this character was becoming terribly appalling. It struck at the very root of the morals of the community, and should be met with the sternest measures of repression. The crime was even more revolting when practiced by woman, and exhibited, if possible, more degradation and wickedness. He was determined to use his position to check it, and he would sentence the prisoner to seven years in the State Prison, the full penalty prescribed by law. The prisoner was then removed in custody.

Trial of Miner, the Counterfeiter—Further Testimony Yesterday.

The trial of JOSHUA D. MINER, the wealthy City contractor, on a charge of counterfeiting, was resumed in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT. Ex-Judge PIERREPONT conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. FULLERTON and PHELPS appeared for the defense.

HENRY D. COLE, whose direct evidence was given on the previous day, was cross-examined by Mr. FULLERTON, but the testimony given in his direct examination was not shaken.

Officer KENNETT, of the Secret Service Department, testified that he arrested the prisoner on the evening of the 26th of October. He corroborated COLE's testimony in reference to his going down Sixty-first-street with the prisoner, when the latter, he asserted, went across the street to receive the package from the man on the opposite side; just as the transfer was being made the witness pushed MINER, and the package fell to the ground; a scuffle ensued, and the prisoner ran for a sand-pit a short distance off; witness followed him, and, by the assistance of another officer, secured his arrest; he was then taken to Col. WHITELEY's office, but none of the $1,500 which was given to COLE to give him for the counterfeit plates was found in his possession; a search was immediately made in the sand-pit where the scuffle took place, and the entire number of the bills which were worked were found scattered about. The Court here adjourned until this morning.

An Insane Man Seeks a Divorce—The Appleton Divorce Case.

The case of SAMUEL F. APPLETON against AMELIA APPLETON, alias Warner, came up before Judge CARDOZO on a motion to permit the brother of plaintiff to prosecute a suit for divorce on plaintiff's behalf, the latter being confined in a lunatic asylum. Defendant was previously married to one WILLIAM WARNER, who went to California, and, as defendant says, believing him dead, she, in 1864, obtained a divorce in Indiana, and married the present plaintiff, the marriage, it is claimed, being celebrated a few days before the decree of divorce was entered. APPLETON subsequently became insane, and his brothers removed him to an asylum, and commenced this suit in his name for divorce. Judge CARDOZO holds that an insane man may prosecute a suit for divorce by his next friend, and grants the motion to make the brother of plaintiff a party to the action.

Ladies' Fair at St. Stephen's Church.

The ladies' Fair for the benefit of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church began Monday evening, in the Sunday-school, in East Twenty-ninth-street. The tables are supplied with a great variety of useful and ornamental articles. At No. 1 table, Mrs. THOMAS MURPHY, the Ex-Collector's wife, will govern, assisted by Mrs. J. E. Develin; No. 2, Mrs. Storrs and Mrs. Jamieson; No. 3, Miss Lynam and Mrs. O'Rourke; No. 4, Misses Coogan and the Misses Hart; then there are five tables of the Sunday-school department supervised by Miss Crowe, assisted by young ladies of the school; No. 12, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Dowling; No. 13, Miss Rosanna Carroll, aided by ladies of the literary association of the church; No. 14, Miss McTeigue and Mrs. McLoughlin; No. 15, Mrs. Griffith, the Misses Griffith and Miss Burke; Nos. 16, 17, and the refreshment department are under the charge of Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Jones, Miss Thompson and Miss Robetaile. Among the many attractions are to be balloting for the next President of the United States, the prettiest lady, the handsomest young gentleman, and the most popular young man in the Twenty-first Ward. The opening of the Fair was pleasantly accomplished with a promenade concert beginning at 7½ o'clock, by the orchestra under the direction of Mr. DANFORTH. The Fair will remain open for three weeks.

The Mysterious Drowning Case.

An inquest was commenced, yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of WILLIAM M. HALL, who was found drowned on Saturday last at Pier No. 36 North River. WILLIAM C. DUNTON, of No. 74 John-street, testified that deceased was a paper manufacturer and a member of the firm of S. N. WILDE & CO., of Lawrence, Mass., where he resided. He arrived in this City on Friday evening about 7½ o'clock, and went to the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. DUNTON declared that deceased was a man of steady habits, and thought he must have gone down to the pier on some freight business. There is as yet no evidence that the drowning was other than accidental, but Capt. TULLY, of the canal-boat *Clementine*, being of opinion that he saw two men on the pier just before he heard the splash and the cry for help, the inquest was adjourned to allow time for further investigation.

Criminals Before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, WM. H. POOLE, a cartman, was convicted of larceny, in having sold one of two boxes of tea which were intrusted to him to ship. He was sentenced to the State Prison for one year and six months.

GEORGE EDWARDS, a boy of seventeen, pleaded guilty to the larceny of a lady's purse. He pleaded, as his excuse, poverty, and it was claimed for him that he had been previously of good character. He was sentenced to one year in the State Prison.

JAMES NORTON was convicted of the larceny of a box of tea, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

This closed the business of the Court for the day.

The Bankrupt Law.

In the case of CHARLES B. SMITH vs. The Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company, argued before Judge LARREMORE yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, it was held that the mere proof of debt, where no discharge in bankruptcy has been granted, forms no bar to the right of the creditor to pursue any property which the debtor may acquire after his becoming a bankrupt, and which has not passed to his assignee.

Increase of Small-Pox.

Small-pox seems to be rapidly increasing in the City this week, there having been thirty-two cases since Saturday reported to the City Sanitary Inspector. During the same time there have been seven deaths caused by this disease. The general vaccination recently ordered by the Board of Health, it is thought, will speedily arrest the progress of the malady.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales effected at the Exchange yesterday, Dec. 12, were of importance, and attracted to the rooms a large attendance of buyers and others. The prices realized for the real estate sold, however, which was really valuable and desirably located, were low and not as high as they should have been, the Union-square property particularly selling very cheap. The following is a review of the business transacted during the day: JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, sold the four-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 6 Union-square, east side, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, opposite the Washington Monument, lot 25 by 95. The property rents under an old lease at the rate of $6,000 per annum, and was sold at the low figure of $51,000, being purchased by M. C. DE SOCARRAS, one of the heirs in interest. The following realty belonging to the same estate was also sold: Four-story brick house and lot—the latter 16.8 by 98.9—renting for $700 per annum, on the north side of Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; purchased by B. F. MCCAHILL for $6,500. JAMES M. MILLER, under a Supreme Court order, also in partition, N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story brick-front house and lot—latter 25 by 125—known as No. 11 Leroy-place, on the north side of Bleecker-street, 50 feet east of Greene-street, for $34,000—a fair price; purchased by MARGARET MEIN. The legal sale of property on Perry-street, announced for yesterday by the same auctioneer, was adjourned until Dec. 19, an injunction issued by the United States Court having been served on the referee in the case. The closing sale of the day was made by LYNCH & CAMP, who, at public auction, sold three lots, each 20 by 100.11, located on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, at $2,500 apiece; purchaser, E. J. INNES. A summary of the sales of Monday, omitted yesterday, will be found below. To-day, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & CO., will offer at auction quite an extensive lot of real estate, embracing twenty-six building lots situated respectively on Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, near First-avenue, on the Grand Boulevard, and on One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, near the same avenue. A legal sale of property on Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, is also advertised for to-day by JAMES M. MILLER.

RECENT PRIVATE SALES.

At private sale WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of eight lots on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, together with two lots in the rear, for $43,000. Also one lot on the east side of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, size 25 by 100, for $7,500.

Messrs. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway, also report having recently sold at private sale to Col. DAVID MCDANIEL a farm of 190 acres, at Princeton, N. J., for $25,000.

Mr. CHARLES W. BATHGATE, as agent, on Saturday last, is also reported to have effected the following important private sale of Westchester County property: 150 acres of land, or about 2,000 City lots, located at Fordham Heights, and bounded by Jerome Park, the Harlem Railroad, Central-avenue and the Southern Boulevard; sold for $450,000, the purchaser being Mr. C. L. ANTHONY, of the firm of ANTHONY & HALL, of this City.

RECENT RECORDED TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

The following is the list of recently-recorded transfers of City real estate to the value of $25,000 and upward, as taken from the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Dec. 9. A list of leases recently placed on record is also appended:

TRANSFERS.

Boulevard, n. w. corner 80th-st., 102.2x102.2, Francis W. Worth to Charles P. Leslie, of Charleston, S. C., Nov. 28	$80,000
Broadway, w. s., 175 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x100, h. and l., ½ part; Mercer-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x100, h. and l., ½ part; Alphonse J. La Farge to Elias S. Higgins, Dec. 1	110,000
Broadway, w. s., between 11th and 12th sts., 24.9x100, (vague,) ½ part, James J. Roosevelt to Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, of South Orange, N. J., Nov. 28	62,500
Greenwich-st., s. e. corner of Dey-st., 48.1x77.9x40.5x82.4; Francis M. Scott, referee, to Jesse A. Marshall, (mortgage $25,000,) Dec. 1	35,000
John-st., s. w. s., Nos. 50, 52, 54, 45x95.4x45x90.9, h. and l.; Chambers-st., s. w. corner of Batavia-st., 16.0x39.11x16.0x39.3, irregular; Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., referee, to Michael Moore, of Trenton Falls, N. Y., Nov. 29	58,300
Kingsbridge road, w. s., lots Nos. 13 to 23 inclusive; executors of Lucius Chittenden to Frederick Bedford, Dec. 4	28,195
Ludlow-st., e. s., No. 86, 25x87.6; Christian Meyer and Andrew Schwarz to Sigmund Beit, Nov. 29	29,000
New Boulevard, plots Nos. 39, 40, 41, above map, plot No. 37 above map, plot No. 36 above map; executors Lucius Chittenden to Frederick Bedford, Dec. 4	76,500
New Boulevard, map of Lucius Chittenden, plots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55; executors of Lucius Chittenden to Lucia Chittenden, (map Nov. 27, 1871,) Dec. 2	170,500
Plot No. 38, map of Lucius Chittenden estate; executors of Lucius Chittenden to Lucia Chittenden, Dec. 2	30,400
Orchard-st., w. s., 154.2 ft. s. of Hester-st., 24.1x100, h. and l.; Auke Dooper, of Morrisania, to Elizabetha, wife of Joseph Jantzer, Nov. 29	30,500
Pitt-st., w. s., (No. 29,) 25x100, h. and l.; Charles Lindemann, of Hoboken, to Henry Schwarz, Dec. 1	28,050
Ridge-st., e. s., 111.3 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 42.6x100, h. and l., Sarah, wife of Hirsch Boehm, to Marie Muhlfeld, Nov. 29	42,000
Sheriff-st., No. 56, e. s., 175 ft. of Delancey-st., 25x100, John Keys to John Sullivan, Nov. 28	30,000
7th-st., s. s., 106.8 ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.9x90.10, h. and l., Adolph Reimer, of Brooklyn, to Henry and Rose Wirth, Nov. 29	30,000
22d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l., Louisa S. E. Dambmann to Christian H. Lilienthal, Dec. 2	41,000
28th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x98.9, h. and l., James Bird to John J. Burchell, Nov. 30	35,000
29th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9, Moses H. Williams, of East Orange, N. J., to Edward A. Condit, of Newark, Dec. 2	30,000
37th-st., s. s., 100.8 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 24.9x98.9, h. and l., William S. Hoppin to Mary A., wife of William D. Gibson, Dec. 2	28,000
37th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 30x98.9, h. and l., Andrew and David T. Kennedy to Isabella Patten, Dec. 1	28,000
48th-st., No. 8 East, s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l., Matthew Byrnes to Louisa M., wife of Elbridge T. Gerry, Nov. 29	84,500
48th-st., s. s., No. 10 East, 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l., Matthew Byrnes to Robert J. Livingston, of New-Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 29	84,500
58th-st., n. s., 236.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18x100.5, h. and l., Philip Fitzpatrick to Eliza M. Blun, Dec. 1	25,000
58th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l., Gratz Nathan, referee, to Sarah and Francis P. Robins, Dec. 2	60,000
58th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l., William M. Tweed, Jr., to William Edelsten, Feb. 21, 1871, Nov. 29	50,000
66th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 6th-av., 30x100.5, h. and l., James Blackhurst to Harris Aronson, Dec. 1	43,000
60th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100 5, h. and l., John Sullivan to John Keys, Nov. 28	33,500
74th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 44x102.2, h. and l., James E. Coburn to Elida A. Coburn, of Westchester County, Dec. 4	92,000
75th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x½ block, Harris Aronson to James Blackhurst, Dec. 1	40,000
80th-st., s. s., 257.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.1x102.2, George H. Smith and Francis Cole to Buell T. Hitchcock, Nov. 29	25,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 45th-st., 20x80, Hester M., wife of Leonard K. Parker, to Anna M. Acby, Dec. 1	26,000
Madison-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 54th-st., 20x75, h. and l., John C. Sares to Agnes H., wife of Aaron Wolff, Jr., Dec. 1	50,000
2d-av., n. e. corner 27th-st., 24.9x100, h. and l., August Hassey and Robert Lewis to Mortimer Hanly and John D. Kelly, Dec. 2	34,700
3d-av., n. e. corner of 83d-st., 25.6x100, Mary, wife of John W. Pullman et al., to Thomas S. Cooper, (42-36 parts,) Dec. 1	37,625
3d-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 49th-st., 20x80, h. and l., John Muhlfeld to Sarah Boehm, Nov. 28	28,500
8th-av., w. s., 25 1 ft. s. of 44th-st., 25.1x100, Margaret A., wife of Alfred Hyatt, of Brooklyn, to Solomon Reich, Nov. 28	31,000
8th-av., w. s., 53.2 ft. n. of 72d-st., 50x100, Henry L. Atherton and George H. Foster to Charles G. Havens, Geo. H. Peck and Joseph H. Godwin, Nov. 28	40,000
8th-av., w. s., 47.6 ft. s. of 37th-st., 20x75, h. and l., Anthony Aufenanger to Ida, wife of Richard S. Newcombe, and Matilda, wife of David Leventrill, Dec. 1	27,500

LEASES.

Nassau-st., Nos. 119 and 121, 5 years, per year	$17,500
Nassau-st., Nos. 113 and 117, (stores and basement,) 5 years, per year	10,500
46th-st., West, No. 310, 3 years, per year	1,200
31st-st., West, No. 348, 3 years, per year	1,000
Hudson-st., No. 540, 5 years, per year	1,200
28th-st., West, No. 107, 6 5-12 year, per year	2,000
6th-av., No. 319, 5 7-12 years, per year	3,000

Exchange Sales—Tuesday, Dec. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 6 Union-square, e. s., 99 ft. n. of 14th-st., lot 25x95	$51,000
4-story brick house and lot, n. s. West 29th-st., 391.8 ft. e. of 11th-av., lot 16.8x98.9	6,500

By James M. Miller.

4-story brick-front house, n. s. Bleecker-st., 50 ft. e. of Greene-st., known as No. 11 Le Roy-place, lot 25x125	$34,000

By Lynch & Camp.

3 lots n. s. of East 112th-st., 160 ft. w. of 3d-av., each 20x100.11, $2,500 each	$7,500

Exchange Sales—Monday, Dec. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick tenement h. and l., w. s. of 3d-av., 20.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., lot 20x80	$19,000
2 lots w. s. of 8th-av., 50.10¼ ft. n. of 114th-st., each 25.4¼x100, $7,700 each	15,400

By James M. Miller.

2-story brick stable and lot, s. s. of 46th-st., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 25x100	$32,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.
Also,
a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.
Also,
four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x60x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.
Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.—TWO choice lots, 24 and 26 feet front; price and terms very favorable; also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY, for hotel or business purposes, 50x100, with improvements, adjacent to Grand Central Depot; price and terms reasonable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$70.000 FOR NEW FOUR-STORY 25 feet front house two doors from 5th-av., above 50th-st. This house is in every particular superb, and worth $85,000. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND BUILDING lots on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., and stores and lots on Broadway, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$35.000—PARK-AV. FOUR STORY, 18 feet front, $40,000, Park-av., four story, 20 feet front, $65,000, corner house, four story, 20 feet front. All new houses, with possession. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

$30.000 FOR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, 21 feet front, with all the furniture and pictures, with possession, 51st-st.; College lease. Also, same kind of house, without furniture, $27,000. RIKER & Co., No. 64 West 23d-st.

TWO FIVE-STORY HOUSES ON 3D-AV.—We will exchange for a small farm or country residence, short distance from the City and near the salt water. WALDRON & ZITTEL, No. 1,028 3d-av.

$22.000.—FOUR STORY IN 50TH-st., Columbia College lease. $25,000—new and elegant, 24 feet front; $30,000 for 27 feet front; new, magnificent in every particular. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

$40.000.—FOUR STORY, BROWN stone, high stoop, in 52d-st., near 5th-av.; this is the best built and the most complete house ever offered in New-York for the price. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 23d-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 72D-ST. LOT NEAR Lexington-av., free and clear with $6,000 in cash for a medium-sized house on the east side, up-town. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, and completely furnished, situated on 26th-st., near Broadway. Price, $42,500. Terms half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN A LARGE corner property, large rent-roll, situated in Maiden-lane, near South-st. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$150.000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO suit, on improved City property. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY seat at Portchester on New-Haven Railroad, free from incumbrance, for lots, medium-priced dwellings or tenement property. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES AT DUNELLEN $4,000 to $5,000; also, two Brooklyn houses, and cash for house in this City. JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, or for sale, on 5th-av., above 45th-st., an elegant medium-size and nicely-furnished brown-stone house; rent low to a desirable party. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A first-class house on 5th-av., near 23d-st., full size and with a first-class stable; rent $1,000 per month on a three years' lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone house on 5th-av., near 30th-st., very elegantly furnished and in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS 50 BY 100, WITH STEAM power, to let; together or separate. Good light. Apply at Nos. 25 and 27 Wooster-street.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE NEW marble store No. 721 Broadway; easy of access and well lighted. Apply to JOHN J. CISCO, No. 59 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 462 BROOME-ST., BETWEEN Mercer and Greene. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 309 Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AT NORTH NEW-YORK. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Alexander W. Bradford, deceased:

ST. ANN'S-AVENUE.—4 lots, north-west corner of St. Ann's-av. and 141st-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—2 lots north side 141st-st., 100 feet west of St. Ann's-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—5 lots south side 142d-st., 150 feet west of St. Ann's-av.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

400 cases fresh Seville Oranges, ex steam-ship Calabria, and can be examined on Cunard Wharf, Jersey City.

Also, 295 cases fresh Seville Oranges, ex steam-ship *Atlantic*.

250 boxes Malaga Raisins.

1,000 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable three-story basement and cellar brick house and lot, No. 246 East Broadway. The house is in good order, and has modern improvements. Also, the three-story and cellar brick house (with store) No. 285 Division-st. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C., GRAND PIANO-FORTE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 40 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place:

The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rose-wood parlor suite, rose-wood etageres, handsome black marble stand, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, blue satin brocatel curtains, rose-wood grand piano-forte, Errard maker, several elegant oil-paintings, rose-wood buffet, rose-wood dining chairs, rose-wood book-case, walnut, mahogany and maple bedsteads, dressing bureaus, commodes, wash-stands, wardrobes, mattresses, arm and easy chairs, engravings, &c., Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HOFFMAN, LUCIUS BELL and JOHN S. LEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's sale by order of the Court.—Will be sold by public auction, on the premises, No. 446 Cherry-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz.: 47 drop-box hand looms, 32 power looms, (cotton,) 30 sewing-machines, 2 eyelet-machines, 90 beams of cotton warp, 3 presses, with press-paper and plates, 1 press-plate steam heater, 7 stoves and pipe, 1 lot belting and shafting, 1 shawl-loom, with warp, 4 machines for reeling yarn, 1 iron safe, 50 chairs, a large lot of finished and unfinished skirts, together with yarn, braid, bobbins, spools, and other articles necessary for a complete manufactory of balmoral skirts. The above is in perfect order, ready for operation, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

M. M. STANFIELD, Assignee, Nos. 62 and 64 Worth-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street, and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report thereon showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.
TO TAX-PAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEPTHA S. KELLAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Jeptha S. Kellam, of the town of Fremont, in the County of Sullivan, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of January, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, Room No. 9 Law-Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1871.
d13-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEPTHA S. KELLAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jeptha S. Kellam, of the town of Fremont, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871.
JOSHUA R. BUXTON, of the City of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.
d13-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON ROSENBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Simon Rosenbaum, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1871. SOLOMON N. COHEN, Assignee.
d13-law3wW

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 32 Vesey-st., Opposite Washington Market.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF AMERICAN POCKET-KNIVES, offered at retail for the holidays.
SMITH & CLARK, No. 100 Chambers-st.

$5.000.000 PROFIT CAN BE made in a business of elevated character. Treaties made with principals only. Address F. A. WOODSON, President, Room No. 3, No. 249 Broadway, New-York.

"DETECTIVE AGENCY," NO. 9 MURRAY-ST.—Private business promptly attended to; reference furnished.
D. SHEEHAN, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two sittings in Church corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., Dr. Hall's; floor or gallery. Address W., Box No. 347 New-York Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of stock, standing in the name of JOHN D. RUSS, viz.: Two shares of the stock of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, two shares of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, two shares of the Commercial and twelve shares of the Asiatic Banks of Salem, Mass., and twenty-one shares of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York. All persons are forbidden to negotiate the same, as their transfer has been stopped. A suitable reward will be given for their return to the owner, at the office of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway.—New-York, Dec. 9, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWery, corner Bayard-st.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished, 50 cents and 60 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week.
GEO. S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of RANDEL & BLOEMEKE has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. RANDEL being authorized to wind up the partnership affairs. Mr. RANDEL will continue the business of job printing on his own account.
C. A. RANDEL,
B. BLOEMEKE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

DENTISTRY.

A VACANCY FOR A YOUNG MAN TO study surgical and mechanical dentistry. Apply to Dr. REID, No. 272 6th-av., third door above 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a position of trust; can instruct a young child, assist with sewing, or travel as companion; understands all kinds of sewing, embroidery, &c.; reference as to capacity from present employer, who is going abroad. Address Mrs. C. H. S., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a highly-recommended woman, about thirty; seven years in her last place in the City; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine work; country or City; chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; is an excellent cook; understands meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, side-dishes; is an excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation; would prefer the care of children and help do the sewing of a small family; the best of references given. Apply or address MINNA, No. 314 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as nurse for a capable person; is of a kind disposition, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 48 Park-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, English and a Protestant, as seamstress; would take charge of young children and instruct them, or the care of an invalid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 128 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and nurse; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

SERVANTS—ALL IN WANT OF RELIAble ones can be suited with those who are well recommended, at ten minutes' notice, by applying at the oldest and best regulated agency in this City, at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT American young girl, fifteen years of age, to take care of children or assist in chamber-work and waiting, and make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE with two years and a half reference from last employer, who may be seen, a situation; is capable of taking full charge of infants or growing children. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A very respectable American young woman, about thirty; she is an experienced nurse; excellent seamstress, cut and fit, operate, dress-maker, &c.; best City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, chamber-maid and sewing, or nurse and seamstress; good City testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTestant girls in a private family to do the work between them; no objection to a short distance in the country; have good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of Protestant and other cooks, Swedish and other nurses, waitresses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, house-workers, colored servants, &c.; country and City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in the washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a first-class chamber-maid and laundress or cook, a situation; good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 222 West 19th-st., fancy store.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a few more gentlemen's washing, or willing to go out by the day, or go out as cook; good reference. Call or address 621 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work or plain cooking in a small private family. Call at No. 214 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman (American Protestant) as nurse in a private family. Can be seen at No. 250 West 47th-st. Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR waitress; has first-class references, and always held position as head waitress; City preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.—French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS—Chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, waiter-men and men to attend to furnaces, constantly on hand at the West Side Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at home; linens done up in superior style. Apply at No. 65 West 42d-st., third floor front room.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, English, Irish and American male and female help can always be had at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as good cook; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; good City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will go out by the day or week to do first-class cooking for dinner or supper parties. Call at No. 150 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, at her own house, fine washing and fluting and family washing. Call or address No. 549 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 250 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress or to do chamber-work and waiting; excellent reference. Call or address No. 201 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, tidy girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 227 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 323 Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; will do general housework; excellent reference. Apply at 65 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress. Apply to No. 123 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook. Call at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant (Scandinavian) girl, as children's nurse and first-class seamstress; embroidering, &c.; is capable to give first lessons in music; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would do the coarse washing if required; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 260 West 18th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, poultry, game; an excellent baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; well experienced in cooking first-class dinners, lunches and suppers; unexceptionable City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to the country; best of reference. Call for two days. No. 213 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; or, would cook, wash and iron in a plain family; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 West 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS and seamstress, or chamber-maid; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 209 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for her seamstress, whom she can recommend both as a good sewer and a good chamber-maid. Apply on Tuesday between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 10 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as thorough chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen one day at No. 123 West 20th-st.; ring fifth bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give unquestionable City reference from her last place. Call or address for two days at No. 211 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl to do general house-work, or as chamber-maid in a small family; excellent reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 140 East 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; City references, where she has lived fourteen years. Apply at No. 105 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 240 East 47th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent girl to cook, wash and iron; good reference; City or country. Call or address for two days No. 721 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day in private families, hotel or boarding-house; reference given. Call at No. 120 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will go out washing and cleaning, or take in washing; best references. Call at No. 158 West 27th-st., rear, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City references. Call at No. 329 East 59th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as laundress or chamber-maid; fine washer; good City reference. Call at No. 427 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; kind and used to children. Call at 324 West 41st-st., third floor.

WANTED.—A WOMAN WISHES EMPLOYment to go out cleaning, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 137 4th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl fourteen years of age to do house-work and sewing. Call at 320 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a good nurse; will take best care of a child from birth. Apply at No. 28 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; City or country; sober, trustworthy young man, who thoroughly understands City driving, proper care of horses, harness and carriages; understands care of furnace, and gardening; can milk; not afraid of work; will make himself useful; wages moderate. Address G. A. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S OR GROOM'S situation, by a respectable Protestant single young man, with undeniable reference; sober, honest, willing and obliging; uses tobacco in no form; refers to highly respectable gentlemen in this City. Address EUGENE, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; married; no incumbrance; first-class City driver; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at livery-stable, No. 15 East 29th-st., or at last employer's, W. D. Forwell, Esq., No. 113 Worth-st. Ask for Benjamin.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as butler or waiter in a gentleman's family; has long experience in this City and the very best reference. Address H. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man; is a good gardener and florist; understands hot and cold grapery; has the best of references from his last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions; the man as coachman, groom and to make himself useful; the wife to do general house-work; both will be found willing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man, Protestant; understands furnace; has no objection to the country; can milk; good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 105 Prince-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITuation as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address E. M., No. 322 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, Scotchman, with first-class reference. Call on or address for three days his last employer, C. T. Cromwell, No. 34 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, (single,) a situation in a private family; best City references. Address F., No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation on a gentleman's place; can take care of horses, understands plain gardening, is a good milker, willing to work at anything, and make himself generally useful. Call at or address No. 163 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant man; understands his business well; is sober, honest and trustworthy. Address M. PARIDE, No. 208 West 17th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN wanted by a wholesale boot and shoe house in this City; good and experienced salesmen; none but those who understand the business and have a good country trade need apply. Address Box No. 209 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse; willing to go to the country; best of references required. Apply at 4 P. M. Tuesday and Wednesday, Room No. 22, Nos. 30 and 31 Wall-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL HATS, caps, furs and straw goods; must be able to control trade, (near by preferred.) Address with references, Box No. 3,650 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIence, with best of recommendations, as collector for a religious and scientific fund. Address, with terms, J. R., Jr., Box No. 2,613 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress; solicits families and gentlemen's washing to take home; prompt and trustworthy. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer, for a family in Newburg, N. Y. Apply between 10 and 2 to W. M. RAYMOND, No. 348 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 47th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 16 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 120 East 39th-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 12 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Reduced prices this month only; new pupils received daily, and lessons taken at hours convenient to pupil. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, No. 30 East 14th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.
Two vacancies for parlor boarders or resident graduates.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMInary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 13, No. 889 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

A GENTLEMAN, FULLY QUALIFIED, desires pupils in French, Italian, Spanish, or German; would take a position as reader to an invalid; best references given. Address E. P., 136 West 24th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 299 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Students received Jan. 6. $300 whole expense per year.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. S. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. E. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDing school for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMpetent to teach the English branches, music and French, desires a position as governess for three or four hours daily, in either New-York or Brooklyn. The highest references can be given. Address J. E. W., No. 176 Fulton-st., New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have a large and attractive stock of

Bronzes,

PARIS AND VIENNA RUSSIA LEATHER AND MOROCCO BOXES, FANCY GOODS, DRESSING CASES, &c., &c.,

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS, &c. HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES

Selected expressly for

Christmas Presents,

And at prices greatly below those of last season.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER TO-MORROW

250 PIECES

All-Wool Tartan Plaids,

54 inches wide, fine qualities,

At $1 25 per yard.

Formerly sold at $2.

SEVERAL CASES

Printed Reps,

New patterns, at 29c. per yard.

All-Wool Velours

At 50c., 75c., and $1.

GREATLY BELOW VALUE.

A large quantity of the very best

Scotch Winceys

At 30c. per yard, value 55c.

A large assortment of

Dress Patterns

At $2 75 and $3 each.

Will be offered in the

4TH-AV. SECTION.

Also,

Great Bargains

In every section of the house

For the

Holiday Season,

Comprising the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST STOCK

EVER OFFERED.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

TOYS, DOLLS,

WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS AND TEN THOUSAND OTHER VARIETIES

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

ALSO, FOR SALE

Houses, Stores, Horses, Cattle, Lots and Farms, Serious and Comic, Old, Young Men and Maidens, Musical Boxes, Bedsteads, Trumpets, Chandler Figures, Black Men, White Men, Pianos, Organs, Steam Engines, Trotting Horses, Racing Horses, Jockeys, Coachmen.

OLD SANTA CLAUS invites to his room and points down-stairs.

Ho! children all over the City,
Do you know that our good friend St. Nick
Has stationed an agent in Grand-street
To trim up our Christmas Trees quick.

E. RIDLEY & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Coax papa to take you to Ridley's,
Never mind the "gay Ribbons" so fine,
Never mind the "bright Flowers" and Feathers
Stretched along twenty rods in a line.

E. RIDLEY & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

But just go down stairs where the Toys are,
Oh! "my," ain't it jolly and gay!
Little Trunks that a fairy might envy
For packing her wardrobe away.

E. RIDLEY & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fancy Work-Boxes, Desks and Decanters,
Drums, Building-Blocks, Ten-Pins and Balls,
Splendid Tea-sets of Silver and Pewter,
And at least seventy bushels of Dolls.

E. RIDLEY & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

So, children, all over the City,
Coax papas to step in to-day,
Where "Santa Claus" agent at Ridley's
Almost gives his Play Toys away.

E. RIDLEY & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

And children far out in the country
Send orders as fast as you can,
For "St. Nick" has an agent in Grand-street
And Ridley is surely the man.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., AND NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

For the convenience of purchasers,

OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPENED DURING HOLIDAYS, UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK EACH EVENING.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS now opened. Imported solely for OUR OWN retail trade, and not to be found elsewhere. Also, a VERY LARGE variety at most reasonable and reduced prices.
13th-st. and Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS, at

CANTRELL'S,

Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av.

BARGAINS—IN BLANKETS, BEDDING, Burlaps, Canvas, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Over-coatings, Buffalo, Furs, and Plush Robes, Soldiers' Blue Pants, &c. No. 183 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS.—Reduced prices, this day. Furs, Mink, $30 set, worth $50; Ermine, $20, worth $40; Astrakhan, $8, worth $12. Children's Furs. BINNS' Millinery, No. 667 Broadway. Avoid mistake. Save this.

MEETINGS.

THE WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET Baptist Church Society, and all friends interested in the temporal welfare of the Church, are requested to be present THIS EVENING, as the seats are to be rented for the coming year. On THURSDAY EVENING occurs the Grand Organ Exhibition and Concert for the benefit of the Church, under the leadership of Prof. O. M. Newell, organist of the Church.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 4 P. M., at the chapel, as above-named, for the election of a Board of nine trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
Attest: J. S. HOWELL, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE FORTY-fifth annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will be held in the rooms, No. 30 Bible House, 3d-av., THIS (Wednesday,) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, when the annual reports will be presented, and the election of Directors take place.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
4,500 tons burden—2,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.....Dec. 16 | 1 A. M.
OCEANIC.....Dec. 23 | 1 P. M.
Passage, white star room, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Paris, Hamburg, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, at low rates. Drafts for any amount, payable on demand in all the principal cities of Europe. Steerage passengers provided with cooking utensils, bedding, &c. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 10 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and all parts of Europe, Londonderry and Glasgow by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 2, COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 13
Saturday, Dec. 9, AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Dec. 23
Saturday, Dec. 16, EUROPA, Saturday, Dec. 30
Saturday, Dec. 23, ANGLIA, Wednesday, Jan. 3
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin accommodations secured good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $60; steerage, $26.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand in all the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts for £1 and upward on Glasgow or Londonderry.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Nos. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 13
CALABRIA.....Saturday, Dec. 16
JAVA.....Wednesday, Dec. 20
CUBA.....Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets at favorable rates.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP
of RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grandst., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 13th December.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, WILSON, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, THOMSON, Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
And every SATURDAY thereafter.
DENMARK, SUNDIUS, Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London (each State Room, $10 extra), currency, $80; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER 38, 42 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. T. J. FREEMAN....Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WILLIAM HERBERT....Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Jan. 3, at
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE.....Jan. 10, at ——
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, Jan. 17, at ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.....BOUVET.....Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Jan. 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage (by all classes) with elegant accommodations, apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD.
For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The Splendid New Steamship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. F. Mathiesen,
will leave LIVERPOOL on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. To be followed by the fine steamship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. Dyer, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
Cabin Passage, good, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Prepaid certificates from STETTIN to Hamburg, $25 gold.
For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & KANAUSCHERBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 46 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 12th and 28th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
The U. S. steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. E. COMBS, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Magatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 12.
The steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 12th of every month.
WYOMING AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
KENTUCKY, Capt. WISE.....Jan. 12
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. L. TINKELPAUGH, Feb. 12
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
JAMES MUNSON & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., (or on leaving mail from New-York), from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, (via Key West,) Dec. 21.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. R. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Dec. 28.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
For the convenience of shippers, a supplementary mail-bag for steamer which sails for Havana, will be closed at this office at 2½ P. M. on sailing days.
No papers or letters will be received on the dock.
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York Mail Steam-ship Line.
Sailing from 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Dickson.....Tuesday, Dec. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Dec. 22
CITY OF MEXICO, Thurston.....Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.)Saturday, Jan. 13
For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 38 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS. AND SATURDAYS.
THURSDAYS
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., agents,
No. 157 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 46 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, Savannah, Ga. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Florida, Fernandina, Fla.
No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. G. FORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of duties and troubles in passing custom-houses, examination of baggage, &c., procuring the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and valet-de-place can at all times be obtained by applying to the COURIERS SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Algor, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.
FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTIES, $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..... 1,079,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
OFFER FOR SALE
any part of $1,070,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $5,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,000,000 acres of choice Pine Timber land. These bonds are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the construction of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, leaving only seven months money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price market and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JAMES MUNSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 66 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS
NO. 9 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.
All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARK, DODGE & CO.

FITCH & ELLIS,
BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
6 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 89 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected:
HARRY CONRAD, ALBERT H. VERNAM,
JOHN R. SHAW, JOHN A. TAFT,
HARRY N. HOY, FELIKS HALLY,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS, WILLIAM B. GOULD,
HENRY L. DYER, ALEXANDER SHAW,
CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
HARRY N. HOY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.
G. H. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT payment of 9 note drawn by Bradbury Brothers to their own order, No. 824, dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1871, at four months, for $972 97, payable at the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, this City, Dec. 24, has been stopped, the same having been either lost or stolen.
D. PHILLIPS, No. 67 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE
Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. G. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000
5-20 BONDS
HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.
Many holders of these securities have been converting them, through us, into the
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
thereby obtaining 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.
We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:
The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.
The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.
The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.
It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a great line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—376 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.
They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.
Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.
Price, 90 and interest, in currency.
Maps and full particulars furnished by
TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.
The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.
This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.
Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.
The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,
OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.
The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated as half its actual value—is $4,713,073, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.
The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 90 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.
Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.
Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$24,000, (WHOLE DEBT, $45,000.)
COFFEY COUNTY,
KANSAS, BONDS;
Ten years; 10 per cent.; payable in New-York February and August.
For sale at 85 and interest.
HANDAL H. FOOTE, No. 67 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS, & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Finance Committee of the AMERICAN HEAT AND LIGHT COMPANY have made an assessment on the stock of said Company of $1 per share, for the purpose of paying the debts and current expenses of the Company.
The payments to be made to M. L. Harris, President, No. 211 Mercer-st.
One half to be paid Dec. 30, 1871, and the other half June 15, 1872.
If the payments are not made at the designated time the stock will be forfeited.
By order of the Board.
M. L. HARRIS, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the operators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.
E. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 193 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 160 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, at 12 M.
W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 427 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY the 9th of January, 1872. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. E. COX, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 620 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 66 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GOODENOUGH
HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 1,292 and 1,296 Broadway, corner 36th-st.
BRALEY & WESTON, Proprietors.
Having been late Chief Veterinary Surgeon in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, Dr. BRALEY will pay special attention to all diseases of the horse.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.
In large assortments at HARMER, HATS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—ROCKAWAYS, COUPES phaetons, buggies and road wagons, new and second hand; cheapest in the City.
DAY & SON'S Factory, 145 and 149 Eldridge-st.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE sewed carriage harness; buffalo, bear, Arcora and plush robes; blankets; coaching, soldiers' blue pants, at great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BROWN HORSE, sound and gentle, 7 years old, 16 hands; fit for coupe or double harness. Apply at 140 West 29th-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, Kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 145 Bleecker-st., New-York.
The United States has made this bank perfectly safe.
Investments made in Government securities.
Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.
FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.
These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Deposits payable IN DEMAND, with interest due. Interest on accounts of corporations paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.
Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.
Owners of Trustees certificates for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, Canada, and held in trust by R. R. WARD, Everett Learned, Peter Hall, J. Townbridge and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of One Hundred Dollars per part has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on the 15th inst., at my office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, to parties entitled thereto, as appears on the books of the said Trustees.
EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of 15th inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 3, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce.
CHARLES F. HART,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, on and after Dec. 20, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.
The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 23, at 9 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Cash Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and will remain closed until the 21st. By order of the Board.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. G. Turner, J. C. Turner, T. Turner, E. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1871.
By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:
$50 from No. 1 to No. 4,460, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 14,600, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7,564, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11,195, both inclusive.
And registered bonds of the same act as follows:
$50 from No. 501 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4,101 to No. 5,070, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1,501 to No. 2,005, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 2,007 to No. 11,005, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 5,002 to No. 5,402, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 7,907 to No. 7,966, both inclusive.
Of the amounts outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) fifteen million ($15,000,000) dollars are coupon bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are registered bonds.
Coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.
United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, held at the office of the Company in Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1871, between the hours of 3 o'clock M. noon and 4 o'clock P. M.
Out of the capital of forty-four thousand shares of the stock of said Company, the owners and accredited agents of thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty shares voted, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, each one receiving twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty votes:
ALONZO CRAMMERLIN.....Cumberland, Md.
W. F. RANDOLPH.....New-York.
LUDLOW PATTON.....New-York.
JAMES H. HOYT.....Stamford, Conn.
GEO. S. KEMBLEY.....New-York.
EDWARD KING.....New-York.
JOHN K. SHAW.....Baltimore, Md.
GEO. R. CRITWOOD.....Elizabeth, N. J.
JAMES D. INGERSOLL.....New-York.
M. L. B. MARTIN.....New-York.
BENJ. W. TILTON.....New-York.
M. L. B. MARTIN, Chairman.
L. W. BADGER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, W. M. WALKER PHILLIPS, } Trustees.
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON. IL TROVATORE.
The twenty-second (22d) subscription night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON (for the first time in New-York) as.....LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE C

THE WHARTON CASE.

Continued Cross-Examination of Prof. Aiken, the Chemist.

Explanation of the Discrepancy in his Statements of the Analysis—Where Mrs. Wharton Bought Tartar Emetic—The Laudanum Vial Story.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 12.—Prof. AIKEN was recalled to the witness-stand at the opening of the Court this morning. The summary of the analysis made by Dr. AIKEN for the State Attorney, in the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, mentioned in the report of yesterday's proceedings, was submitted and identified by the witness. The cross-examination was then resumed. The witness testified that the memoranda made by him at the time of the analysis, in July, were at hand when he made the summary of the analysis for the Prosecuting Attorney, in October, but were not referred to by him to refresh the memory of the examination; his recollection was good; the process of analysis was simple and there was no occasion to refer to the memoranda. Witness was then asked whether this summary of the copy introduced here this morning contained an error or varied from his statement to the jury. He answered that it contained an important error, which he discovered while making it for the first time; the experiment or test described before the jury differed materially from the test as described in the summary; the experiment described in the latter is not a test; witness thinks it a clerical error, not an error of judgment. The original report written out in his own hands of Mr. HUTTON, the counsel for the State; that now in question is a copy made at the time and handed the Prosecuting Attorney of Baltimore. The statements are in the handwriting of AIKEN. The important variance between AIKEN'S summary or report of his analysis and his testimony before the jury is, that the latter differed from the former in the distinct experiments in the former. He says he dissolved some of the white sediment of the tumbler in water; then added some hydrochloric acid, which gave a white precipitate; this was dissolved in an excess of the acid; then when this was thrown in water a white precipitate was given. This does not occur in tartar emetic. The experiment detailed in the testimony before the jury was different. It described a solution of the substance supposed to be sulphide of antimony in boiling hydrochloric acid and its subsequent reactions. The witness was further rigidly questioned as to the quantities of tartar emetic obtained by his analyses, and the means used to ascertain the quantity. At 12 o'clock he left the stand.

PETER SMITH, the janitor of the University of Maryland, testified as to the custody of the key of the laboratory; that the only persons having access thereto while the jar containing the stomach was therein were Profs. CREW and MILES and Dr. WILLIAMS.

JACOB WRAYNE, the undertaker, testified to taking the body of Gen. KETCHUM from Mrs. WHARTON'S, and saying it an especially until the post-mortem examination.

A. A. KLEINSCHMIDT testified that he is an apothecary and the junior partner of the firm of GOSMAN & CO.; has known the deceased over two years; dealt with deceased between noon and half-past seven, Mrs. WHARTON came in the store and asked first for a small vial of tincture of valerian; witness gave her an ounce; the prisoner then asked for a small quantity of tartar emetic, saying that she wanted it for a plaster; thinks he gave her sixty grains, which he charged at three cents.

The "entry-book" with the original entry was shown, which was the first entry on that day in the handwriting of the witness, charged to Mrs. WHARTON. Witness sold the articles in person to the prisoner. He further testified relative to the prescription of yellow jessamine by Dr. WILLIAMS, for Gen. KETCHUM.

The cross-examination of this witness was deferred for the present.

HENRY W. HANNA was sworn, and testified to Mrs. WHARTON being present at GOSMAN'S, as stated by KLEINSCHMIDT.

N. H. HUTTON was sworn. He had known Mrs. WHARTON for several years. The witness then detailed the circumstances and time of causing Gen. KETCHUM during his illness at Mrs. WHARTON'S, his assisting Dr. WILLIAMS to remove Gen. KETCHUM from the sofa to the bed, as detailed in the evidence of Dr. WILLIAMS, and the violence of the convulsions previous to KETCHUM'S death. The only new and material statement by Mr. HUTTON was that on Wednesday, June 28, between nine and ten A. M., after reaching the house of Mrs. WHARTON, where he was attending Mr. VAN NESS, Mrs. WHARTON called witness aside, saying she had something very important and disagreeable to communicate to him, which she wished witness to communicate to Dr. WILLIAMS, and enjoining that it should not be mentioned to any one else. Mrs. WHARTON then produced from her pocket a vial which she said contained laudanum, which had been found about Gen. KETCHUM'S bed by SUSAN, the servant, on the day before. Witness expressed regret that he had not been informed on the previous day, when the prisoner said she could not make up her mind to mention the matter, as the inference would be disagreeable to herself and Gen. KETCHUM. About this time Dr. WILLIAMS came in and went up to Gen. KETCHUM'S room. The subject of the vial was mentioned in Dr. WILLIAMS' evidence.

The cross-examination of Mr. HUTTON was begun, when the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. arrived and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Committee of Fifty and the Excise Board and Assessors' Office.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty is still at work upon the books of the Excise Commissioners. The following is a summary of the present state of the Excise Board, the details of which will shortly be in the hands of the Committee:

Total receipts for licenses from May 11, 1870, to Dec. 5, 1871, inclusive	$232,948 71
Paid to the City Treasurer	126,800 00
Balance in the hands of Collector for 1870-71	80 04
Balance on hand	80,064 77
Number of licenses issued from May 11, 1870, to Dec. 5, 1871, 5,113.	

The Committee made inquiries regarding the discrepancy of figures which exists between the Internal revenue account and that of the Excise Board, of the total number of licensed and unlicensed liquor-dealers in this city. Gen. JOURDAN gives the number as about 5,000, while the Excise Board claim that after a most careful canvass they have only found about 2,600. They assert that Gen. JOURDAN'S figures are altogether preposterous, as according to them every one person in sixty is engaged in the liquor business. The Committee to-day accepted the challenge investigation as to its correctness.

The Subcommittee on Affairs of the Assessors' Office also paid a visit yesterday, and proceeded with their investigation. The bonds concerning which special mention was made and information asked were as follows:

	Issued.
Fourth-avenue	$240,000
Fourth-avenue	228,000
Second, Seventh-street	206,000
Fourth-avenue	221,000
Walloabout Bay	204,000
Bedford-avenue	278,000
Union-street	182,000
Gowanus Canal	225,000
Kent-avenue Basin	176,000
Third-street	137,000
Third-st. sun	202,000
Vanderbilt-avenue	148,000

In looking over the books which related to the business of sinking, putting down and connecting gas-lamps throughout the city, the Subcommittee expressed their belief that the gas companies charged the city altogether too much for setting lamp-posts; in some cases as much as $60 was charged per post.

Assessor FIELDS explained that the Board of Assessors could not be held responsible for the prices charged by the gas companies. The cost of setting a lamp was over $40 per post. The clerks of FIELDS and his associates took great pains to explain the workings of the office, and the difficulty experienced by them in assessing personal property. From the several cases which he and his associates cited on the topic of making assessments on personal property, it was made clear to the gentlemen of the Committee that the Board of Assessors requires to use the greatest prudence, and at times to abandon the strict letter of the law in this matter, in order to keep folks in Brooklyn who were possessed of a large amount of personal property. For, if they were taxed to the full assessed value of their property, they would, in most cases, abandon the city altogether for the purpose of avoiding the obnoxious personal tax. Assessor FIELDS hoped the Committee would return shortly and look over the roll of those assessed on personal property—the examination would repay them.

The Case of Mme. St. Clair.

In the case of Mme. ST. CLAIR, keeper of a disorderly house in Fleet-street, who was sentenced on Thursday last to six months' imprisonment, a good deal of favoritism has been shown by parties high in authority, who first suprised her that her house was to be interfered with, (which warning she, however, disregarded,) and since her conviction have kept her in the jail "setting up her affairs," instead of sending her at once to the Penitentiary.

The Buckbout Murder Case.

The General Term of the Supreme Court decided yesterday in the case of I. V. BUCKBOUT, convicted of murder in Westchester County, and in whose behalf a stay was granted prior to execution by Judge PRATT, that the limited must be decided during the present sitting of the General Term. Counsel agreed to submit the case on their points without argument.

A Notorious Thief in Limbo.

Chief CAMPBELL was notified, yesterday, by a "pal" of the man arrested last week under the name of HENRY DARNIS, that his captive was TROY DARNIS, one of the most notorious housebreakers out of Sing Sing. The Chief's informant said that the prisoner was unknown to his (the Chief's) men, which is not surprising.

Brief Items.

THEODORE HONEYSETT, a clerk in the grocery of Wm. FINK, No. 1,056 Atlantic-street, was detected, yesterday, robbing the till of about $3.

The shop of J. F. MANTEN, No. 55 Court-street, was entered by burglars, early yesterday morning, and two fowling-pieces, valued at $60, were stolen.

RICHARD MORGAN, thirteen years old, was arrested yesterday for breaking into the carpet-warehouse of JACOB STRAUSS, corner of Portland and Lafayette avenues, on Saturday night.

At 8 o'clock last evening, Rev. Dr. GAZDINER, of the Catholic Cathedral, Brooklyn, died at his residence in that city. Deceased was a young priest of much promise. He was educated at the American College in Rome, and has for several years been a prominent clergyman in Brooklyn.

CHARLES RUNZ, a lad, was discharged from the Penitentiary yesterday, by Judge MCCUE, on habeas corpus, he having been sent to that institution for six months by mistake from Justice DELMAR'S Court. The boy had appeared as a witness in a case of assault and battery, and a commitment was made out for him instead of for the assailant in the case.

The case of Mrs. REYNOLDS against Ex-Policeman LYONS and Justice LYNCH, came up before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday, and after an examination LYONS was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in having committed perjury. Justice LYNCH was discharged. The action grew out of the course of LYONS in abducting Mr. REYNOLDS and inducing him to sign a will bequeathing his property away from his family.

Dr. Lord's Course of Lectures.

Dr. JOHN LORD, who lectured so successfully in this City, last Winter, will deliver a second course before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the hall, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, as follows:

Monday, Jan. 8, "Glories of the Ancient Roman Civilization." Thursday, Jan. 11, "Society in the Old Pagan Empire." Monday, Jan. 15, "The Fall of the Empire and its Causes." Thursday, Jan. 18, "The Martyrs—The Early Struggles of the Church." Monday, Jan. 22, "Constantine—Union of Church and State." Thursday, Jan. 25, "Basil—The Primitive Monks." Monday, Jan. 29, "Chrysostom—The Orators of the Early Church." Thursday, Feb. 1, "Ambrose, Bishops of the Early Church." Monday, Feb. 5, "Augustine—The Theologians of the Early Church." Thursday, Feb. 8, "Jerome—The Literature of the Early Church." Monday, Feb. 12, "Pauls—Christian Women of the Early Church." Thursday, Feb. 15, "Gregory the Great—The Early Popes." Monday, Feb. 19, "Mahommed—Saracenic Conquests." Thursday, Feb. 22, "Charlemagne—Revival of the Western Empire." Monday, Feb. 26, "Alfred the Great—The Saxon Monarchy." Thursday, Feb. 29, "Hildebrand—The Papal Supremacy." Monday, March 4, "Bernard—The Monastic System." Thursday, March 7, "Rashis—The Literature of the Saxon Church." Monday, March 11, "Abelard—The Scholastic Decree." Thursday, March 14, "Charles the Bold—The Feudal Barons." Monday, March 17, "Godfrey—The Crusades." Thursday, March 21, "Philippe—The Woman of Chivalry." Monday, March 25, "William of Wykeham—Gothic Architecture." Thursday, March 28, "Wycliffe—The Dawn of the Reformation." Monday, April 1, "Leo X.—The Necessity of Reform."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. A. S. DIVEN, of Elmira, is at the Hoffman House.

M. NONAKA, of Japan, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Congressman W. C. SMITH, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

Surgeon W.w. M. KING, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. B. DUTCHER, of Pawling, N. Y., and ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., of Albany, are at the Gilsey House.

EGBERT WHITTAKER was appointed Register in Bankruptcy yesterday, for the Southern District of New-York.

C. E. NESMITH, of the United States Army, and Warden E. W. RUSSELL, of Sing Sing Prison, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. R. O. DOREMUS delivered a lecture on electricity, last levening, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Caledonian Club met last night at No. 112 Sullivan-street, and elected JOHN WATT Chief, and JOHN WOOD First Chieftain.

An ice-house in One Hundred and Forty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $200.

The Chamber of Commerce has received additional subscriptions for the Chicago fund from Dec. 5 to Dec. 11, amounting to $1,076 25.

ANTON HOFFMAN, aged sixty years, was knocked down by a coach last night in Avenue B, and seriously injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Judge DONALDSON, of Pennsylvania; Col. F. W. BROOKS, of Washington, and Lieut. C. H. DE BOURNEY, of the United States Navy, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

In the Belden will case, yesterday, one witness was examined, who testified as to the eccentricities of the deceased during his illness. The case was adjourned until the 20th inst.

HENRY KIDDLE, Esq., City Superintendent, will deliver an address before the Public School Teachers' Association, of this City, at Association Hall, on Monday next at 4 P. M.

THOS. MOORE, a seaman on the ship *Elias Nickell*, lying at Pier No. 11 East River, yesterday fell through the hatchway, receiving severe injuries. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

CHARLEY MOORE, under indictment for swindling emigrants, and who has recently evaded trial, surrendered himself yesterday to a Deputy Sheriff in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SARAH REAL, who is reported to have no home, yesterday fell into a cellar in Seventh-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, breaking several ribs. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Col. JOHN HUGHES, of Colorado; Jas. P. NEWCOMB, Secretary of State of Texas; Judge BURKE, of Cleveland, and Ex-Mayor GEORGE INNIS, of Poughkeepsie, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHRISTIAN PALTSCH is suing MICHAEL NORTON for sending a blast of rock through his house in Thirty-ninth-street. Plaintiff asks $1,000 damages, and the case is still on trial in the Marine Court.

OSCAR BIERIG, of No. 32 Bartlett-street, Williamsburg, was run over and fatally injured by car No. 159 of the Belt line, on the corner of South and Carroll-streets, yesterday. The driver and the conductor were arrested.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 14, Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS, the popular vocalist, will sing in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, near Division-street, for the benefit of the Sunday-school fund. The programme is very attractive.

United States Senator WM. WINDOM, of Minnesota; Col. WILDER P. WALKER, of Maine, and thirty members of the New-Jersey Legislature, about to visit the Pennsylvania coal region, are at the Astor House.

Judge FREEDMAN, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, appointed Mr. JOSEPH MEEKS to take the evidence of JAMES O'BRIEN, the juror who refused to make an affidavit in the Black Friday case.

United States Senator JOHN W. STEVENSON, of Kentucky; Ex-United States Senator JNO. S. CARLILE, of West Virginia, and Hons. JAS. E. CARLISLE and J. DALRYMPLE HAY, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Washington Lodge No. 2, of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, celebrated, last evening, at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, its twenty-seventh anniversary by a series of social festivities, which were followed by a ball.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Patrolman Joseph HOUGH, Fifth Precinct, and PATRICK GOODWIN, Eleventh Precinct, were dismissed for intoxication, and CHARLES J. JEWELL, Fifth Precinct, for absence without leave.

The body of an unknown man about fifty years of age, was brought to the Morgue last night from Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue. He had black hair and was dressed in light brown coat, black pantaloons, light fur cap and flannel shirt.

The widow of OWEN SWORDS is suing the owners and lessees of Pier No. 11 North River for $5,000, for the loss of her husband by the falling of the pier, which is claimed to have been rotten. The case is still on trial before Judge VAN BRUNT in the Supreme Court.

JOHN HARTLEY and FREDERICK SABLE were arrested yesterday in this City, charged with smuggling silk from Port Huron, Canada, to Michigan. Commissioner SHIELDS committed them to await an order from Judge BLATCHFORD directing their removal to Detroit for trial.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in Clinton Market, at the foot of Spring-street, doing a damage of $900 to the building and the stock of the butcher whose stall was immediately beneath the fire, which was on the roof of the main building on the Washington-street side.

A correspondent takes exception to sweeping denunciations of car conductors, many of whom, he truly says, are men of excellent character. He recommends that double-decked cars, requiring forty-four passengers, be substituted for those now in use, and that the conductors be required to carry only as many as they can seat.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fracas occurred in the "Crystal" saloon, No. 164 Bowery, which had some of the incidents of a free fight, as HENRY ELLIS, of Hoboken, and JOHN HENRY, the bar-keeper, received severe wounds, and neither could tell who inflicted them. There was no one arrested.

At 8½ o'clock last night a fire broke out on the second floor of the building No. 148 West Twenty-seventh-street, owned by AARON ASHER and let present unoccupied. Damage to building $500. The fire also extended to No. 146 West Twenty-seventh-street, occupied by SARAH BURNS. Damage $200; fully insured.

A complaint was made against Officer FAY, of the Eighth Precinct, to Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, of cruelly beating a girl named NELLIE RICHARDSON, by attempting to fling her down the stairs leading to the latter person. The action of the officer was pronounced wholly unprofessional and blameworthy.

[illegible] ANDREW KELLY, of Dublin, Ireland, was held in the case of the unknown man who was run over and killed Saturday evening at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, by a freight train of the New-Haven Railroad. It was shown the deceased was endeavoring to get on one of the middle cars of the train while it was in motion, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Police Commissioners issued a general order yesterday, informing the Captains of up-town precincts that an ambulance corps, which will have its head-quarters at Ninety-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, will soon be organized. The order recommends promptness in all cases of accidents, and that when practicable, patients be removed to the Roosevelt Hospital.

The weather lately has been like March, with its sudden winds and changeable temperature. At 6:38 P. M., Monday, the thermometer stood at 68°; barometer, 29.52; at 8 P. M., thermometer, 59°; lowest Tuesday morning, 34° at 5 P. M., 39°. Barometer at 6 A. M., 29.90, and rapidly rising under heavy north-west winds after 9 A. M.; barometer at 2 P. M., 30.17.

RUTH HOWE, fourteen years of age, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective LIVINGSTON, of the Central Office, charged with being a fugitive from her home in Ware, Mass., and with having stolen a valuable wedding dress from the house of Mrs. H. FLINT, where she had been employed as a domestic. She has been in this City five months. The girl was taken to her home.

The National Association of Junior Baseball Players met last evening. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Union Stars. Vice-Presidents, Edward Tighe, Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Dillon, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; J. J. Courtney, New-Jersey; Mr. Plock, New-Jersey. Treasurer, C. C. Adams, Mayflower. Secretary, W. H. Clegg, Brooklyn; T. J. Cunningham, Morrisania, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.

Since the fire in Flushing last Sunday, a Bucket Company has been organized. They propose to purchase their own bucket-carriage, which will cost not less than $600.

Yesterday the Lawrence-street, Flushing, tunnel of the Central Railroad was completed, leaving only one cut at Bowne Hill—60 acres—the entire road to Farmingdale. Already five miles of iron have been laid.

The will of ELIZA HOAGLAND is being contested before the Surrogate by her son BENJAMIN T. HOAGLAND. The property amounts to some $60,000, which was left to various benevolent societies. He contests it on the ground of mental incapacity and undue influence.

The State assessment for Queens County being $625,448 more than the county assessment, the Board of Supervisors have equalized it by the following division among the towns: Oyster Bay, $70,000; North Hempstead, [illegible]; Jamaica, $85,000; Hempstead, $70,000; Flushing, $80,000; Long Island City, $93,784, and Jamaica, $92,725.

Last year an act was passed authorizing the purchase of certain Queens County turnpikes and bridges for $61,000. Bonds to be issued in payment—$21,000 by Newtown and $50,000 by Flushing. The roads were purchased and bonds issued, but it is reported that the stockholders of the roads and bridges did not receive all the purchase-money. The matter is exciting much interest.

On Sunday last religious service at the Methodist Church, Little Neck, was broken up by a drunken man named Wm. WILLIAMS, who entered and during the service and by his blasphemous language created so much disturbance that it was impossible to proceed with the service. On Monday he was arrested and brought before Justice QUATERMAN and fined $10, but on an earnest appeal by influential friends, the fine was remitted and the man was discharged, on giving bonds in the sum of $200 to keep the peace for six months.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. DAVID MCCOLLOUGH, Poor-master of Richmond County, expended, last year, among the poor of the county, $1,278, being $600 less than the previous year.

The skating is fine throughout Richmond County, the ice on the ponds being nine inches in thickness. The ice-house proprietors are now busy gathering their crops of ice.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The premises of Mr. THOMAS WOOLF, on Central-avenue, near Tremont, were entered by burglars early on Monday morning and robbed of clothing, buffalo robes, &c., valued at $200. One of the rogues was captured and the stolen property recovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Classis of Passaic, holds its centennial anniversary today. It being organized in 1771.

The Sheriff of Hudson County took seven prisoners to the State Prison, at Trenton, yesterday.

The Newark Gaslight Company has just completed a new holder, with a capacity of 975,000 cubic feet.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held at Newark, on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

The branch of the New-Jersey Central Railroad from Elizabeth to Newark is nearly completed, and will, it is thought, be opened to the public in a fortnight.

A barn belonging to JACOB BROWN, at Spring and Cherry streets, Newark, was burned Monday morning. Two horses were consumed. The loss is $2,000; uninsured.

THOS. MCMAHON, who was struck by a locomotive on the Hoboken and Slocum's Railroad, in Hoboken, on Monday, lies at St. Michael's Hospital. There is little hope of his recovery.

The Hoboken Common Council last evening ordered a public meeting to be held on Jan. 8, to consider the policy to be pursued by the city in the proposed consolidation with the towns in the upper portion of the county.

TOBIAS BROWN, a constable at North Bergen, yesterday attempted to arrest a man named JACOB REISS for violation of an ordinance, when the latter attacked him with an ax, inflicting considerable injuries before he could effect the arrest.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Public Works, yesterday, the Committee to whom was referred the question of a site for new City buildings, reported in favor of the purchase of a part of the Harrison estate. The property can be purchased at $2,500 per lot. The Board adopted the report of the Committee.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is about to apply for an injunction forbidding the bridging of the Raritan at Perth Amboy, upon the ground that the current is too swift to admit of the passage of a draw, and that this bridge will render the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which has lately passed into their hands, almost useless.

Miss DUCKETT and a Miss BRAGEN, teachers in the Mason-street School, Paterson, were, yesterday, arrested charged by Mr. WM. DALLEY with having brutally assaulted his child, ten years old. The child had been very severely and when being punished by the lady teacher offered such serious resistance that the Principal was obliged to come to her assistance. They gave bail to answer the charge.

[Advertisement.]

"Diseases of the Lungs benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is so pure and sweet, patients soon become fond of it.

[Advertisement.]

A.—The Holidays are approaching rapidly, and the more distinguished among the American gentlemen, especially those of our great Gotham, whose name is Legion, are placing and preparing to place themselves under suitably tasteful specimens of head adornments. Of course they repair in crowds to KNOX'S establishment, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., for the offered Hats of Knox, are "supreme" and stylish beyond previous examples. The Winter Hats, Caps, &c., of the great hatter are "bound" to cause a furore during the forthcoming season.

[Advertisement.]

JULES JURGENSEN'S WATCHES.—The most reliable time-keeper in use. Key-winders, Stem-winders, Repeaters indicating one-fourth and one-fifth seconds. A large assortment. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, No. 206 Broadway, corner Dunne-street.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Board of Army Officers, which convened in New-York City, July 1, 1871, to prepare a system of general regulations for the administration of the army, is ordered adjourned to this city, Jan. 1, 1872.

The resignation of Capt. Geo. E. Alden, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Henry E. Alvord, Ninth Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Edward L. Stevens, Fifth Cavalry, have been accepted. Lieut.-Commander G. K. Harwell has been ordered to equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Master F. S. Richards has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to the receiving ship *New-Hampshire*, Mid-shipman Henry B. Harrell, ditto A. Hunter, Pay-Director Wm. Speiden, Pay-Inspector Wm. F. Dodge, and Wm. H. Jones have been detached from the Navy-yard, New-York, and ordered to the Congress, Pay-Inspector Wm. F. Dodge will then be detached and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Sailed.

Wisconsin	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Wisconsin	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Egmont	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Britain	Dec. 13	New-York	Bremen
Columbia	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Holland	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Atlantic	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Paris	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Dec. 13	New-York	Glasgow
Franklin	Dec. 14	New-York	Stettin
Columbia	Dec. 14	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

City of Merida	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
Morro Castle	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Dec. 15	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the Wisconsin, at 12 M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, Bermuda and West Indies, by the Moro Castle, at 12 M.....For Havana and Mexico, via Aspinwall and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.....For Germany, via Stettin, by the *Franconia*, at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Brooklyn Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....9 A. M. 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....9 A. M. 4:30 P. M.
North Way, via Morris R. R.....9 A. M. 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.....9 A. M. 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....9 A. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....9 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....9 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
South, through.....9 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....9 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and to Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 12.—*In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Mayer, Mr. David Jones, Master Granville Jones, Mrs. F. W. Carleton and 3 children.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—M. Trafford, R. J. Perkins, George Skinner, Frank King, R. R. Ellsworth, J. Morgan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:16 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets.....8:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:34 | Gov. Island...3:03 | Hell Gate...11:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn & Co.; Jersey City, Lock wood, Liverpool, Wm. Thaw & Co.; Hermann, Meyer & Co.; Hilton, P. Chris. Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Jos. W. Garrett, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Daleell & Co.; Vesuvius, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Delaware, Sweet, Philadelphia, Lorillard; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Lessa Bell, Blackmore, Mobile, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Pease.

Ships Mohar, (Ger.,) Heidervich, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Shelly, (Br.,) Great Liverpool, Heard and Bros.; Chas. H. Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Hermann, Hewlett, San Francisco, Sun, Dec. 2, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Sage, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Rotterdam, Peltzer & Seckhaus; Beatrice, (Br.,) Cooper, Cork, or Falmouth, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Providence Alleghany, Cheeseman, Vera Cruz, St. Croix via Wilmington, Del., Rudd & Dunn & Co.

Brigs Gen. Dowse, (Br.,) Lanfare, Trinidad, H. Trowbridge's Sons; San Juan, (Br.,) Morton, Seville, R. R. Wardwell; Robin, (Br.,) Douglass, Cardenas, Wardell & Co.

Schrs. Ontario, (Br.,) McAuley, Antigua, P. L. Nevins & Son; George Washington, Sherlock, Baracoa, E. Fuge & Co.; Wave Crest, Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., W. W. Brunt & Bro.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; S. E. Godwin, Whitcomb, Stamford; A. G. Lawson, Hodgdon, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Nov. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 145 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 2, lat. 50 05, lon. 31 56, passed an Inman steam-ship, bound E.; same date, lat. 50 46, lon. 29 40, a Guion steam-ship, do.; 6th, lat. 47 lon. 37 44, steam-ship Manhattan, bound E.; 7th, lat. 47 lon. 47 30, steam-ship Minnesota, bound E.; same date, &c., an Inman steam-ship, bound W.; 7th, lat. 45 44, lon. 50 44, spoke steamship Bothnia, (of Liverpool,) under sail, bound W.; 8th, lat. 45 15, lon. 57 30, spoke steamship ——, with mdse., declined any further assistance, all well on board; same date, lat. 45 48, lon. 39 24, passed brig Adog, (of Sligo,) bound E.; 10th, lat. 41 55, lon. 69 50, bark American, (Br.,) from Shields for New-York; 11th, lat. 40 45, lon. 69 35, an Inman steam-ship, bound E.; same date, lat. 40 54, lon. 67 54, a N. G. brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Georgia, Holmes, (arr. 11th,) Charleston Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.; 9th inst., passed steam-ship Liberty, from Baltimore for Havana.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Lorillard, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Perit, Gardner, (arr. 9th,) Galveston Nov. 30, via Key West 4th, with mdse. to Imposs Bros. & Co. Sld. from Galveston Nov. 30—Schr. Adesma, Boynton, for New-York.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Smith, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Webb.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Sir Harry Parkes, (of London,) Chapman, Hong Kong July 22, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Gefion, (Norw.) Loverson, Cruzstadt Sept. 19, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Bark Asta, (Norw.,) Schanin, Candia 28 da., with railroad iron to order—to Tetens & Co. Spoke Dec. 6, lat. 39 42, lon. 72 45, spoke ship Sterkarn, (Norw.,) from Antwerp to New-York, 12 da. out; Nov. 11, lat. 22 10, lon. 30 45, brig Silva, (Austr.,) from Penang for Hong Kong.

Bark Adelheim, (Norw.,) Johannessen, Barrow, Eng., 74 da., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Wilhelm, Gunther, (Swed.,) Norberg, Hamburg 66 da., with railroad iron to order—to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Jessie, (of Melbourne,) Slayter, Matara 63 da., with fruit to L. E. Amstadt & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Dec. 12, off Quarantine, Staten Island, George Schneider, seaman, of Germany, 25 years old, fell from mainstopgallant-yard deck, and was instantly killed.

Brig Adams, of Maitland, N. S., Harvey, San Blas 24 da., with cocoanuts to C. Every-and to Geo. Bird & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.; left 30 vessels in port.

Brig Flora, (of Liverpool,) Maitland, Havana, 16 da., with sugar to Benzon & Co.—Vessel to Master.

Brig Mary Middleton, Bowen, Kingston, Jam., 19 da., with fruit to E. E. Hutchinson.—Vessel to E. J. Wanbey.

Schr. David Nichols, Wyman, Satilla River, Ga., 8 da., with lumber to E. Lloyd & Co.

Schr. S. A. Brooks, Wilson, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin Wood.

Schr. Robert Mykan, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. E. H. Huntley, Burgess, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nimrod, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Horton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. Potter, Nantucket, with fish to H. Q. Rodgers.

Schr. Lizzie Hammin, Newman, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Pamela G. Russell, Rankin, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Dibble, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. A. Berkie, Adams, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Chas. E. Smith, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie Bennett, Collins, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine E., Pinney, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Denning, Cole, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C., 6 da., with coal.

Schr. Prabilitia Hannah, Dill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wootan, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leon, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma Higgins, ——, New-Haven, for Tarrytown.

Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. R. Borden, Baldwin, Fall River.

Schr. Americus, ——, New Bedford.

Schr. Jesse W. Knight, Shaw, Baltimore.

Schr. E. Atwood, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Victory, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. Hattie Low, Pierce, Virginia.

BELOW.—Ship Gen. Shepley, (of Bath,) Merriman, Hartlepool Dec. 12, with railroad iron to J. W. Elwell & Co. By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Leo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Isaac Bell and William P. Clyde, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON